

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

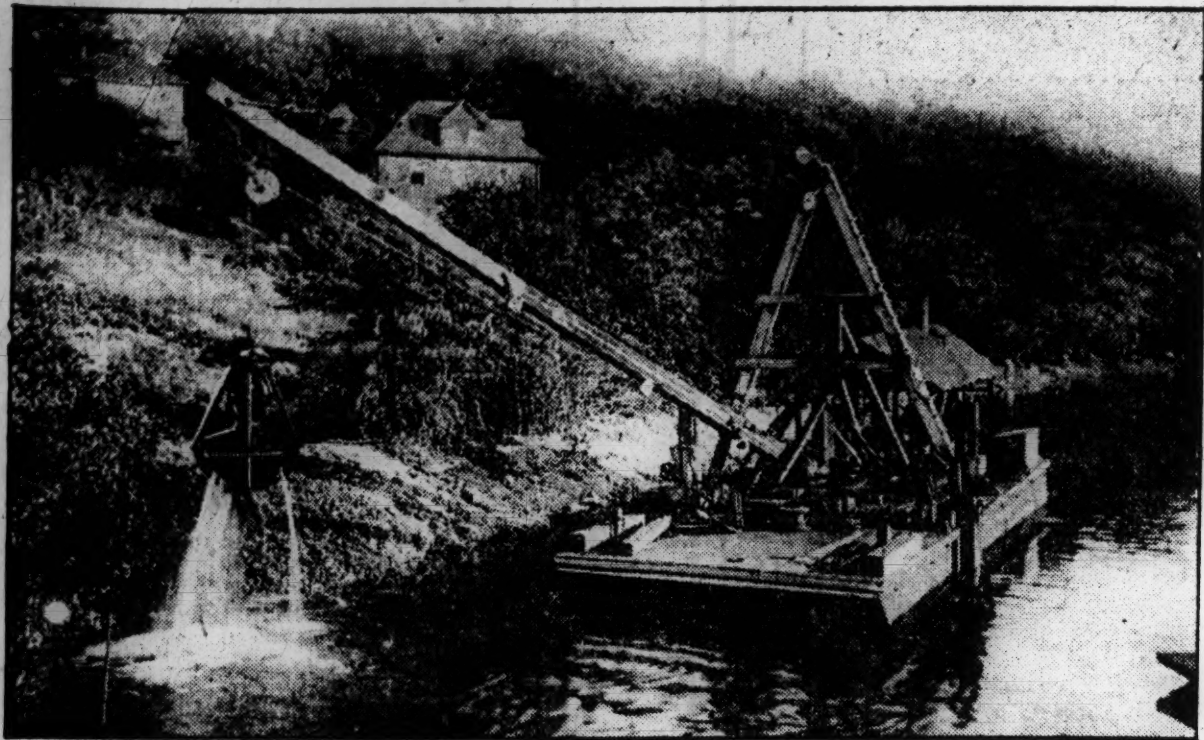
LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

ONE OF DREDGES AT WORK ON NEPONSET RIVER



(Photo by Bell)

Apparatus above bridge near Harlow lumber yard along bank on Tirrell property in Hyde Park

SPEED IS MADE ON CLEANING UP NEPONSET RIVER

Half-way Point in \$200,000 Job
of Dredging 275,000 Cubic
Yards to Make New Chan-
nel Will Be Reached Soon

PIPE LINE IS RELAYED

Almost half the work of dredging 275,000 cubic yards of material from the Neponset river has been completed, and the new channel from the railroad bridge south of Glenwood avenue in Hyde Park to the new highway bridge across the river at Green Lodge street in Canton is practically finished. The improvement, which will cost about \$200,000, is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1914, about two months ahead of the contract time.

About 2700 feet of the new channel has been completed through the Hyde Park district from the foot of West street nearly up to Dana avenue. One 10-inch cast-iron water pipe line has been taken out and relaid at a lower elevation in Hyde Park near the old pumping station of the former Hyde Park Water Company.

The material deposited on the Milton side of the river below Pauls bridge has been graded and leveled. The work of grading and leveling the material deposited throughout the Hyde Park district is now in progress. Two dredges are in operation 16 hours a day, working on two eight-hour shifts each.

There are 16 cut-offs in the stretch between Pauls bridge and Green Lodge street, where the old bends and curves in the former river have been straightened out. The work of filling in the abandoned sections of the river, caused by these cut-offs, has progressed well and is only held up by high water on the meadows. They are all to be filled in so that there will be no stagnant areas.

A powerful "jet boat" is at work on the spoil banks above Pauls bridge, where the material deposited by the dredge is being graded and leveled by "washing" it back on to the meadows. This boat throws over 400 gallons per minute through a 1½ inch brass play pipe and nozzle under a pressure of about 80 pounds per square inch. This gives a very powerful stream for sluicing the banks.

The total length of the river to be dredged is about 65,033 feet, or about 12.31 miles, running from the dam of the Matapan Paper Mills at River street up to the outlet of the Norwood filter beds above Traploke brook in Sharon.

The new channel, by means of the many cut-offs, will shorten the river to about 34,492 feet, or to about 10.32 miles, thereby giving a better hydraulic grade for carrying off the flow at all times of the year. At the present time about 20,277 feet, or 3.83 miles of the channel, has been dredged.

Careful revisions in the alignment have been made throughout the sections dredged in order to secure so far as possible a minimum cross section for excavation, so that the work of improvement may be carried as far up stream as possible, and it is now practically assured that the work can be carried at least up to the outlet of the Norwood filter beds.

The work is under the supervision of N. H. Goodenough, chief engineer of the board of health, with Edmund M. Blake as engineer-in-charge on construction. The assistants under Mr. Blake are Newton L. Hammond, Harry S. Wright, Charles F. Joy, Jr., William G. Norteman and Chester C. Topham.

STATE HELP FOR GENERAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' PLAN

Committee Proposes That Middlesex Association Draft and Urge Bill Similar to So-Called Mill-Tax Measure

TENURE IS CONSIDERED

Tremont Temple Gathering Also Hears Appeals for Changes in System so as to Afford Class Work Fitted for Pupil

Drafting and presentation of a bill similar to the so-called mill-tax bill for the purpose of giving state aid to general schools of Massachusetts was recommended to the Middlesex County Teachers' Association at the afternoon session of its sixty-first annual meeting in Tremont Temple today by the committee on regulations, W. J. Rockwood of Everett, chairman. A committee of five to attend to this was included in the resolution.

Tenure of office for teachers was announced on page seven, column one

UNITED STATES WILL WAIT TILL MEXICAN CONGRESS ACTS

President Wilson Instructs John Lind to Inform Him of Whatever Steps New Legislative Body Takes Concerning Recent Elections When It Meets Tomorrow

WASHINGTON—When the Mexican Congress assembles for organization tomorrow both President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan will be in Washington. They have instructed Envoy Lind and Charge O'Shaughnessy to report immediately all developments. They are prepared to act as soon as the result of the election is made public. Until then no expression of opinion will be forthcoming.

Confidential advices from Mexico City indicate unusual activity on the part of the Huerta officials there. On the eve of the assembling of the new Congress political arrests of the leaders of the Huerta opposition in the metropolitan district are being made.

This government was today awaiting word from the Mexican capital regarding what action the Mexican Congress will take on the election returns. Hereafter 10 to 20 days have been allowed to elapse before the canvass has been ordered. But there is a strong suspicion here that there will be little delay this time. An announcement of results is looked for not later than next Monday.

Senors Gamboa, Calero and La Fuente,

WAITING LOVERS OF MUSIC BUY OUT FRUIT MAN

"Tony's" Bulging Cart Soon Emptied and Cash Finds Way to His Pockets From Crowds

More than 1000 concert-goers sat on the steps of Symphony hall and formed a line along Huntington avenue today watching the cars and pedestrians pass for it was only 11 a. m. and the performance which they were to attend would not begin until 2:30 p. m. Most of those in the assemblage were women. Men formed but a small part.

Everything was quiet until "Tony" came along. Some read newspapers and others looked at the passing traffic. At first no one seemed to notice the fruit vendor with his two-wheeled barrow bulging with fruit, but when he set it down and started to canvass the persons nearest him for trade business became very brisk. Everybody appeared to want fruit, and "Tony's" services in going between the people and the barrow were in great demand.

Smiles spread over his countenance as he exchanged fruit for money and in a comparatively short time he had the prospective audience set agoing in a general fruit-ensemble with pears, apples and bananas. "Tony" never knew what Friday meant at Symphony hall in the way of custom. Wait until next Friday and see if he remembers!

POSTAL COMPANY SAYS PHONE CO. DISCRIMINATES

C. C. Adams, Before Public Service Board, Complains That Bell Concern Favors the Western Union With Trade

TWOMEMBERSPRESENT

Official Charges Messages Are Given to One Corporation at the Expense of the Other—Witness Specifies Instances

Asserting that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company discriminated against the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, C. C. Adams, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company, testified today before the public service commission that subscribers to his company were delayed in the making of calls and that messages were often diverted to the Western Union when people asked for a telegram.

There were only two commissioners present, George W. Bishop, who presided, and Clinton White. Among those who attended were R. H. Overbaugh of New York city, attorney for the Postal Telegraph; E. K. Hall, vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company; C. G. McDavitt, L. J. Shea, E. D. Lippincott and F. H. Clark.

At the afternoon session Mr. Hall, in defending the telephone company, denied that there had been any discrimination, and said that he believed any delays could be explained through conferences of the representatives of both companies.

Since the first of this year, Mr. Hall said, the telephone operators were instructed to ask which telegraph company was preferred if no one was indicated. Previous to that time, he said, in such instances the business had been put to the Western Union.

Through observation during three days recently he told of but 12 delays being reported out of 730 calls. Continuing, he said when there are 2,000,000 calls handled daily there are apt to be some delays, but stated that there was no discrimination.

Mr. Hall said the complaints were made at the invitation of the Postal company and that no evidence was produced today to bring out any discrimination.

Vice-President Adams, in his testimony, at the morning session, said he had been with the company 30 years. He said Theodore N. Vail, president of the Western Union and American Telephone & Telegraph companies, appeared before the New York legislative committee in 1909 and admitted that the American Telephone Company had purchased \$30,000,000 of

(Continued on page seven, column three)

AUSTRIA IS ASKED TO RAISE CANADIAN PACIFIC EMBARGO

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The British embassy in Vienna has requested the Austrian government to insist on the removal of the prohibition whereby the Canadian Pacific is prevented from carrying on its business. The British embassy urges that pending the trial of Herr Altman the Canadian Pacific should be free to at least deal with first and second class passenger traffic. The opinion generally expressed in Vienna is that the recent disclosures of conditions of emigration in general show that while all shipping lines are concerned, the Canadian Pacific has been selected as the line of which to make an example.

BAVARIA PAVES WAY FOR REGENT TO BECOME KING

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The bill reverting the Bavarian constitution so as to provide for a prince regent becoming king was passed in the lower house of the Bavarian Diet yesterday.

HARDWARE MEN TOLD OF FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAM

Joseph E. Davies, Commissioner of Corporations, Says Monopolies Can Be Dissolved Without Hampering the Industries

POINTS NOW IN DOUBT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Declaring that the government has begun a vast trust investigation, Commissioner of Corporations Joseph E. Davies, addressing the National Association of Hardware Manufacturers today, laid down the principle that it is possible to dissolve trusts without stopping industrial development and freedom. He said President Wilson's mind is still open on the trust question, but that he is backing the bureau of corporation's investigation with a view to establishing the best possible industrial system in the United States.

The program of the next session of Congress will deal largely with trust questions, Mr. Davies said, but whether it will advocate dissolution or control of monopoly will rest with the determination of the question "Does monopoly or competition effect the fairest, best system for all the people?"

"Even though monopoly should prove the most efficient system, the government still will face the problem of opposing it by reason of evils which it induces," he said.

"The unorganized many are demanding law that shall protect their rights from the encroachments of the organized few," said Mr. Davies.

Answering claims that it is impossible to dissolve monopoly, Mr. Davies said: "Because a condition exists is not conclusive that it is the result of fundamental natural and economic laws. Civilization would be a paradox if, after bringing these institutions into being, it could not deflect their power so they would not become a Frankenstein to destroy the liberties of men."

FRENCH CONSENT TO LISTING BONDS OF SERVIA LIMITED

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The Franco-Serbian negotiations for the issue of a Servian loan on the French market have reached a point where the French government have decided to authorize quotation on the Paris bourse of £250,000,000 of Servian bonds. Consent, however, is given, subject to certain conditions regarding the liability to be undertaken by Servia respecting territory acquired from Turkey. The conditions are not entirely acceptable to Servia, so that the question is to be again referred to Paris for consideration. The importance of a successful issue of the negotiations is fully realized in Paris, where it is recognized that a serious check might prove prejudicial to French interests in Servia, where she will meet many competitors, not the least important of them being Germany.

BONAR LAW'S SPEECH AT WALLSEND STIRS COMMENT

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Bonar Law's Wallsend speech has given rise to considerable discussion in the press and elsewhere. The Manchester Guardian takes the speech to mean that meetings will take place and that earnest endeavor will be made by both sides to make some arrangement as to separate treatment of Ulster and other changes in the home rule bill which may facilitate such an agreement. The Western Morning News maintains

READING (ENG.) ELECTION STATUS IS COMPLICATED

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The decision of the Socialists to put forward Mr. Butler as a candidate has complicated the situation in the Reading constituency.

Polling day for the West Lothian by-election is fixed for Nov. 7. Here the lord advocate's majority in 1910 was 2070, and Mr. Pratt, the present Liberal candidate, expects to easily defeat Mr. Kidd, who opposed Mr. Ure at the last elections.

One contest in the Keighley division of Yorkshire will, as at Reading, be a three-cornered one. At Keighley Mr. Buckmaster, the new solicitor-general, is seeking reelection, owing to promotion, and is opposed by Viscount Lascelles and Mr. Bland, the Labor candidate, polling day being Nov. 11.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND HEARS HOUSING PROBLEM

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The lord lieutenant and Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, yesterday received a deputation who urged the importance of considering the housing question in Ireland. Each speaker described a disgraceful condition of affairs explaining what additional powers were necessary to improve the situation.

Mr. Birrell expressed satisfaction at receiving the deputation, explaining that, whatever was settled in Parliament or elsewhere, it was an awakening of public opinion which was security for the remedy of the evils in Dublin or other towns and villages.

PARIS AND NICE TO HAVE QUICKER AIR MAIL SERVICE

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Further aerial postal service will soon be inaugurated between Paris and Nice, whereby it is claimed nearly 20 hours will be saved.

HENRY RUSSELL GOES TO NEW YORK TO PERFECT OPERA PLANS

Henry Russell, managing director of the Boston Opera Company, went to New York last night for the purpose of conferring, it is said, with Otto Kahn of the Metropolitan and Boston opera boards of directors on the advisability of a rearrangement of the future seasons of the Boston company, making the number of home performances fewer and giving the organization opportunity to appear in Philadelphia to compensate. Mr. Russell was in Boston all day Thursday, although there were reports that he had gone to New York Wednesday night.

From New York it is expected that Mr. Russell will go to Philadelphia to talk with E. T. Stotesbury, chief sustainer of opera in that city, about the proposed plan. He will probably stay

TRIAL OF DUBLIN STRIKE LEADERS IS INTERRUPTED

Surprise Expressed at Action of Government in Postponing Case of Four Men Indicted With Larkin for Speeches

FREE LABOR IMPORTED

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor's Dublin correspondent reports that adjournment of the trial until the next commission of the four leaders indicted with James Larkin for seditious speeches, while Larkin was sentenced to seven months, has caused considerable surprise.

The action of the authorities is taken as showing a certain respect for Larkin and his position as chief in Dublin, his friends argue. They are satisfied with the situation of the labor case and look forward to the meeting in Albert hall London, tomorrow, every seat for which is already booked.

Mr. Seldon, Harry Gosling and Mr. Bowerman have arrived in Dublin, and it remains to be seen whether the hopes expressed that employers and men may soon come to terms will be fulfilled. 50 men having come from Manchester to work for Messrs. Martin, timber merchants, who are housing them. This firm also opposed the 1911 strike with free labor in a similar manner.

A considerable force of police is protecting the men, but no disturbances have taken place. Speeches delivered at Liberty hall last night urged the men to hold out and use their right to picket. The authorities were warned also that there would be trouble if free labor was used.

Several steamers lying undischarged for some time were unloaded yesterday and there seems a disposition among the men to resume work in a few instances. The great bulk of laborers are, however, still out. Every meeting in Liberty hall concludes with vociferous cheers for Larkin.

BARON REUTER EXPLAINS PRESS AGENCY METHOD

Offer of Publicity From Financial Department of Newspaper Cannot Compromise or Affect Editorial Policy, He Says

HONOR NOT ASSAILED

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

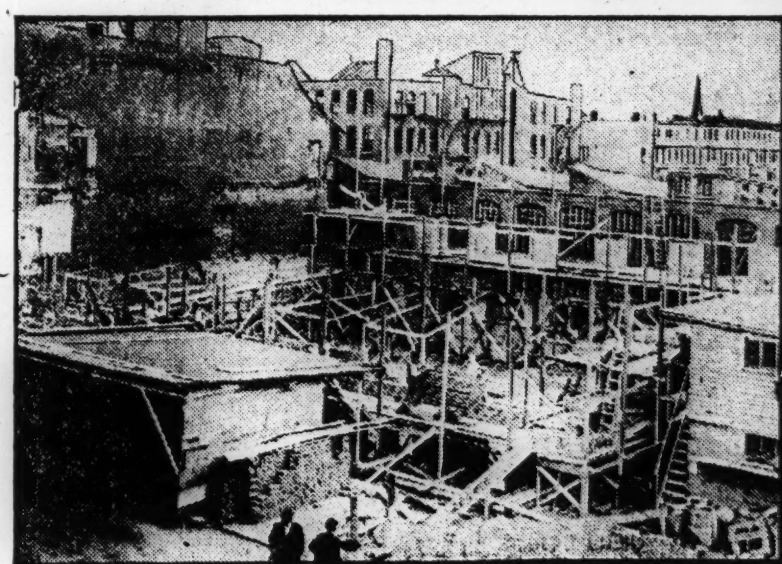
LONDON—Considerable discussion has arisen over the action of the financial publicity department of Reuter's in soliciting advertisements offering as inducement an extended editorial reference. Strong exception is taken to this action by prominent advertising agencies, who point out the dangerous assumption contained in the circular that an agency can practically control the editorial columns of newspapers.

The Times commenting on Reuter's action declares it is not in the power of news agencies to fulfill such promises and considers the principle involved is so destructive to the prestige of the press as to demand an explanation.

Baron Reuter, writing to a newspaper society, points out that the publicity and the editorial departments are entirely distinct, the latter being independent of all financial undertakings or influences, and that the publicity manager was seeking for his department alone.

MR. C. A. PROUTY RESIGNS FROM COMMERCE BOARD

WASHINGTON—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty last night sent to the President his resignation as a member of that body, the resignation to become effective tomorrow. This is in accord with the plan announced some time ago. Mr. Prouty will take charge of the work of ascertaining the physical value of the interstate railroad properties of the country.



How musicians' society's new building looks today

Besides a band of 300 musicians, nearly 1500 other members of the Musicians Mutual Relief Society formed at Beacon and Park streets this afternoon and marched to the site of the new building of the organization at St. Botolph and Garrison streets for exercises attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new structure. Governor Foss, Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, Mayor Fitzgerald, Congressmen Peters and Curley, Bishop Lawrence, Rabbi Charles Fleischer, George W. Chadwick of the New England Conservatory of Music, and representatives of the Boston Central Labor Union and the A. F. of L. were invited to attend.

The band was conducted by C. C. Koppitz and marched with its escort through Tremont and Boylston streets, Columbus avenue, Dartmouth street, Huntington avenue and Garrison street. The cornerstone exercises begin at 3 o'clock. James T. Kenney, president of the society, and an honorary member of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union, A. F. of L. local 33 of Boston, will lay the stone, assisted by Joseph Webber.

The new building, which will be occupied by the Musicians Mutual Relief Society and the Boston Musicians Protective Association, is on the site of the old Allen gymnasium. It will be 3½ stories in height, of dark brick laid in

decorative patterns, with trimmings of limestone. The brackets and main cornice will be carved lyres, and between them will be carved the names of famous musicians. There will be an assembly, business room, billiard and recreation rooms, and offices for each society. In the basement will be the members' restaurant and locker rooms, with a dining-room.

As you look over this copy of the Monitor doesn't the far-reaching endeavor of the paper to get the world's news impress you? If it is constantly appreciated by you how much more favorably will it impress the person who receives this copy from you for the first time!

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
In Foreign Countries.....3c

International Interest Shown in M. Poincare's Visit

FRANCO-SPAIN ENTENTE PLAN AROUSES ITALY

Better Understanding Between
"Two Latin Sisters" Is Urged
by the Authorities at Rome
Through an Inspired Press

RECOGNITION SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The much discussed visit of the President of the French republic to the King of Spain is a thing of the past. The decorations have been taken down in the Puerto del Sol, the thousands who flocked to the capital to see the first man in the new France, have returned to their homes, and M. Poincare has crossed to Marseilles.

Royal meetings of the kind have always one feature in common, their real meaning does not appear until long after the event. At the time there is always speculation, it is the joy day of the intelligent conjecturer, but the real result generally enters the arena of international affairs long afterwards, unnoticed and unannounced.

In the early days of the present year, shortly after signing her treaty with France in regard to Morocco, Spain began to realize that, with her new North African possessions, she might once again make good her claim to be considered a factor in the councils of Europe. "Spain," the Imperialist declared at that time, "has now a right to be considered one of the great powers and will do well, boldly to claim her right to a permanent place at the round table of the concert."

Her good will, the Madrid journal declared, had already been sought by more than one power. It was not only the Quai d'Orsay that was interested, the new Spain and her potentialities was just as often discussed on the banks of the Tiber as on the banks of the Seine. And so it went on for several months, Spain through her press and in many other ways "made herself known" to Europe, and insisted on her qualifications. Then came King Alfonso's visit to Paris. The boulevards went on fete. Nothing was really fashionable that did not at least breathe a hint of Spain, and France and her southern neighbor had clearly made up their minds to fare together along the road to an understanding.

Speculation Rife

Today the great speculation is as to whether the travelers have yet reached the city. There can be little doubt that the people of both countries would be glad to hear they had. It is practically certain that the absurd tariff wall which has existed between the countries for so long will at any rate be swept away. It is also probable that some sort of understanding will shortly be come to in regard to the pacification of Morocco.

A definite entente, however, which would really seem to be the ambition of both peoples is a very much more serious affair. Spain has, as yet, very little to offer France in exchange. Her position in Morocco is far too precarious, and the Moroccan question itself far too near the borderland of international concern not to make France think twice or three times before saying definitely to her southern neighbor, "Your quarrel is my quarrel."

There can be little doubt that it was just this knowledge which caused an inspired press in Madrid, just before M. Poincare's visit, to devote its energies to reducing the expectation of the people. A definite treaty between France and Spain would, indeed, to the Spaniard, at any rate, be a great thing, and so it was, the press insisted, to think long. Meanwhile every day of the visit registered an advance in this direction and when the King of Spain and the President of France together despatched their now famous telegram of good will to King George from Cartagena, it was not to be wondered at that the news bills of the boulevards proclaimed boldly the birth of the Franco-Spanish entente cordiale.

At this feast of expectant good will, which the Gaulois declares is but the forerunner of a "close agreement in the Mediterranean policy of France, Great Britain and Spain" there is at least one Mediterranean power which looks on with gloomy misgiving. Italy recognizes that if things go on as they are going, she bids fair to fall between two stools. She moves uneasily in the shackles of the triple bond. She recalls the Libyan war and how both Austria and Germany failed to come to her aid "even morally" in her struggle. She recalls the campaign against her of Baron Conrad von Hoensendorf and Aehrenthal's hardly won victory, and as she sees the triple entente seriously considering the admission of another partner, she views in a new light the all too evident hostility of Greece, and her avowed intention of building a new fleet.

Spain, France, Great Britain and Greece on one side in the Mediterranean, and on the other only herself and the paper fleet of her neighboring ally, small wonder, in these circumstances, that the Italian press with one accord should urge that the time had come "to consider with calmness and without further controversy the relations between the two Latin sisters."

France Fell From Grace

France, the benefactress of Italy in 1890, fell sadly from grace on that day

in 1881 when she decided to occupy Tunisia, and Bismarck succeeded in his design of sowing seeds of discord between the two countries. Tunisia had long been regarded by Italy as a future colony and with that cunning, which Europe is only just beginning to appreciate, Bismarck had recognized that he could separate France and Italy, and keep the former well engaged far away from the Prussian frontier by encouraging her to occupy Tunisia. He tried and succeeded, and for many years there was much coldness between the Quirinal and the Quai d'Orsay.

Owing to the influence of Luzzatti and Barrere, however, a better state of things was brought about towards the close of 1898, a commercial treaty was concluded between the two countries, and in 1904 the King of Italy and President Loubet drove past the Vatican together. And so all went well and French and Italian statesmen vied with one another in the expression of good will and cordiality. Then came the Libyan war and the incident of the Carthage and the Manouba, and a great wave of reaction against France swept over Italy. During the Balkan crisis of the last 12 months Paris and Rome have been on different sides, and the cloud has not lifted but rather deepened.

And so Italy all this time sulked in her tent, till at last King Alfonso visited Paris, and President Poincare visited Madrid, and the King of Spain and the President of France despatched a cordial telegram to the King of England, whilst King Constantine, with one glance at the much disputed Graeco Albanian frontier and another at the "islands occupied by Italy," commenced his plans for the building of the new fleet.

Then there began to be heard in Italy, from the plains of Lombardy to the "toe and heel of the boot" the dread word "isolation," with the result that the authorities at Rome, through an inspired press, seek anxiously to "break the ring" and bring about a better understanding between the "two Latin sisters." It is, of course, a situation of immense possibilities. Conjecture may run riot in it, and anything may happen. Italy plainly cannot afford to be crowded out of the Mediterranean council chamber, but between her and a cordial reception there lies Bismarck's "diplomatic masterpiece" and so once again the integrity of the triple alliance enters the field of discussion.

IRISH HOME RULE QUESTION CALLED AN ECONOMIC ONE

(Special to the Monitor)
BACUP, England—Joseph Devlin, M. P., speaking at a meeting at Bacup, recently, said that the home rule question was not so much a religious as an economic question. The Tories stood for things as they were, for the maintenance of privilege and reaction. The Liberal and home rule party stood for progress.

The Irish question, he insisted, would haunt them and be with them in all generations until it was solved on the right lines. Irish Nationalists asked them to solve it now, not only in the interests of Ireland, but also in those of England and the Empire. The Nationalists had been called the enemies of England, but no more indefensible charge could have been made. They were the enemies of the enemies of England.

REVENGE IS NAME SELECTED FOR NEW BRITISH WARSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The admiralty recently announced that the new battleship, for which a provisional order has been placed with Messrs. Vickers, Limited, will be named Revenge and not Renown as previously announced.

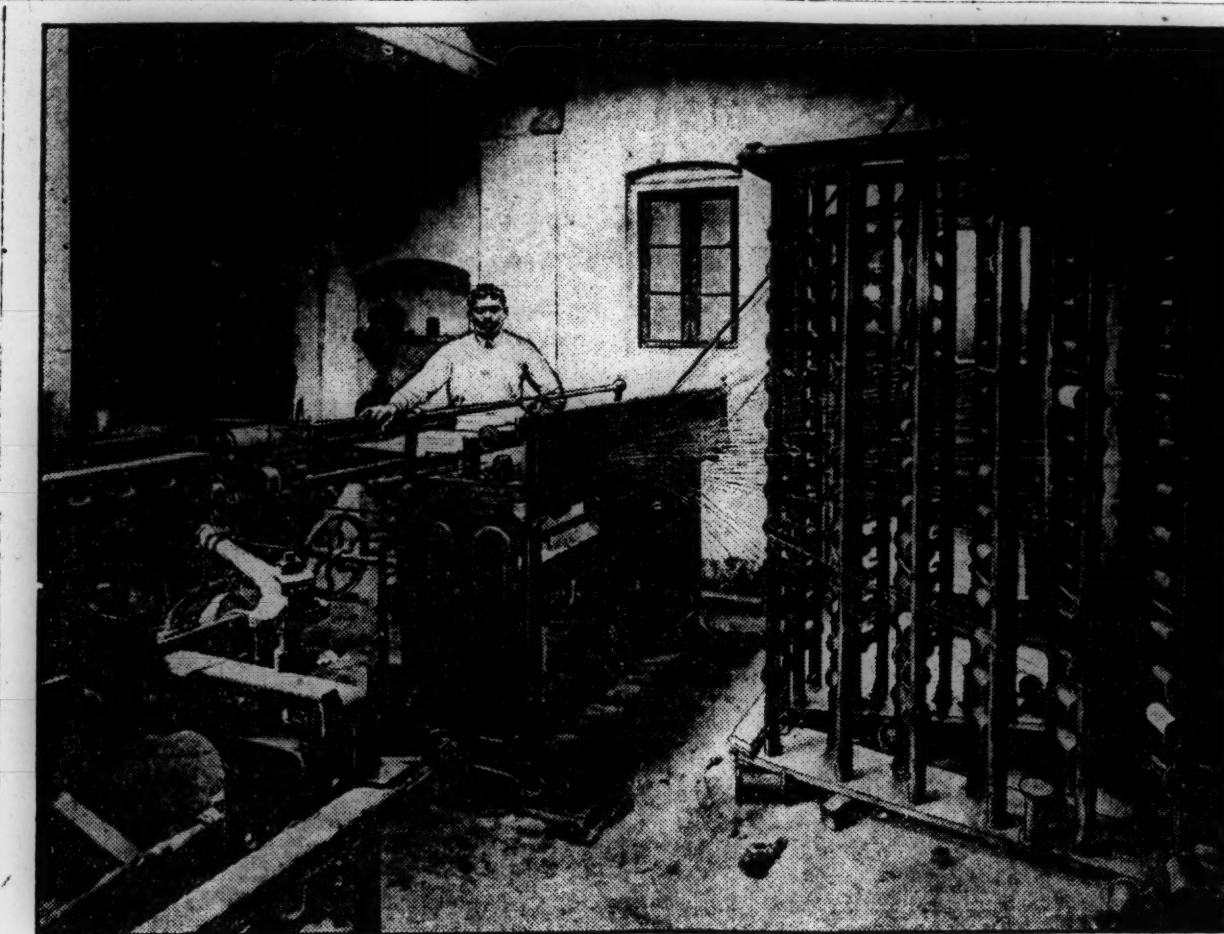
There have been many vessels named Revenge in the British navy since Drake led the British fleet against the Spanish Armada in 1588, in a vessel of that name. The Revenge was Drake's flagship also, in his expedition to the coast of Portugal.

A battleship of 1929 tons and 76 guns, named Revenge, took part in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and subsequently helped to destroy the French fleet in the Basque roads in 1808. This ship was taken to pieces in 1849. The last Revenge, a first class battleship of 14,130 tons, was launched at Jarrow in 1892.

NON-CONTRACTORS' POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA SHIPPING STATED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A communication has been issued recently by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, the Allan Line Steamers, the Bucknall Steamship Lines, Messrs. Bullard, King & Co., Messrs. John T. Rennie, Son & Co. and the Ellerman & Harrison Lines, to the chairman of the South African merchants' committee, dealing with the arrangements of shipment of cargo.

The communication, which refers to the agreement now existing between the South African merchants and the steamship lines, states that the latter wish to point out that while they would have desired all shippers to sign the agreement, so that the steamship lines might regulate the facilities that they provide for the South African community, they are



(Reproduced by permission)

Interior of the S. N. mill for the manufacture of fancy cotton goods, Baghbazur, Calcutta, India

AUSTRALIA EXPERT SEES OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Percy Hunter, director of immigration, has recently returned from a visit to England and America. Under instructions from the premiers of New South Wales and Victoria, after their meeting in London, Mr. Hunter was asked to return via America, and to investigate the conditions in the western states of that country with a view to inducing farmers with irrigation experience to come to Australia.

Mr. Hunter, also went into the question of placing commercial agents in San Francisco, Vancouver and Chicago, and he has a lot of valuable information and proposals to put before the government. He states that one of the large railway companies, whose lines touch the west coast of America, has practically determined to run a line of modern up-to-date steamers between Seattle and Australia to cope with the big export trade which is expected to develop in the near future. A weekly mail service will surely follow if this happens, which will be a great boon to both countries.



(Reproduced by permission)
U. K. DAS
Proprietor of S. N. mill, Calcutta

CAWNPORE RIOT PROSECUTION RECALL IS URGED BY VICEROY

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA, India—As already reported, the Viceroy set out recently from Simla to visit Cawnpore in order that he might make inquiries on the spot into the recent Machli bazaar mosque affair. On his arrival at Cawnpore the Viceroy visited the mosque and received a deputation of leading Muhammadans, including officials of the mosque.

The deputation presented an address containing a condemnation of the riot and the lawlessness of Aug. 3, and an expression of loyalty to the government, of confidence in the Viceroy's justice, and of readiness to accept any decision at which he might arrive.

Lord Hardinge, in the course of his reply, assured them there had been no change in the government's policy towards religious beliefs of his majesty's subjects. Regarding the accused rioters the Viceroy pointed out that the maintenance of authority was the first duty of governments; the accused, however, had already been severely punished, and he had come to bring mercy as well as peace.

He was, therefore with the full concurrence of Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Baillie, vice-president of the legislative council, inviting the local government to obtain permission of the court to withdraw the prosecution. He trusted that these decisions would bring peace and contentment to Moslems throughout India,

and that they would unite together in loyalty to the sovereign.

The Viceroy's pronouncement caused the utmost satisfaction in Cawnpore, and the opinion is generally expressed that the incident may be considered closed.

WIRELESS WORK LEAD IS CLAIMED FOR THE JAPANESE

Magazine Writer Says Experiments Were Made by Country as Early as in 1886

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—An interesting article entitled "Japan Ahead in Wireless" appeared in a recent number of the Japan Magazine. The writer claims that as early as 1886 experiments were made in sending wireless messages, though without any great success. Until 1897 different electricians experimented with varying degrees of success.

Due credit is given Marconi and others; but in the meantime most valuable discoveries have been made in Japan and a system all their own has been perfected. This system has become the official system of the navy and is said to be more nearly perfect than that used by any other of the world's navies.

The writer further adds that the greatest sea battle of modern times owed its victory in a large measure to the perfection of Japan's wireless; for only in this way could Admiral Togo know of the movements of the enemy's fleet. In 1900 the longest distance spanned by wireless was 10 miles. Japan shared in the great international congress of wireless experts in Berlin in 1906.

For shipping conveniences there are seven stations sending messages covering 600 miles by day and 2000 miles by night. All Japanese transpacific liners have first class apparatus. "On our return to Japan a year ago," the writer says, "we received messages of welcome from several days out." The expense of sending messages to Japanese ships is very little, 75 sen for five words, though the same message to a foreign ship costs five yen. The electricians are now at work on wireless telephony and have met with gratifying success.

FIRST BENGAL FANCY COTTON GOODS MILL OWNED BY NATIVE

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—U. K. Das, the Bengali founder and proprietor of the first cotton goods mill in Bengal (the S. N. Mill at Baghbazur, Calcutta) has had an interesting and instructive career. He was one of the first to take advantage of the Swadeshi movement, which was started to boycott English and other goods manufactured outside, as a protest against the partition of Bengal. "Swadeshi" means "country," and while political feeling ran high, the natives of Bengal bought locally made goods of inferior quality at considerably higher prices, in preference to those of British manufacture.

Mr. Das, who began life as a lawyer, saw the opportunity and the protection that the Swadeshi movement offered to him and seized it to start the S. N. Mill. Now that political feeling has subsided and the boycott is a dead letter, Mr. Das finds himself in the happy position of being able to meet all competition and even to undersell goods of British and foreign manufacture. Mr. Das intends to put up a large new mill shortly, and this will probably prove the forerunner of many more.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEMOCRACY OF FRANCE IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The congress at Pau of the Radical party will, it is hoped, remove the uncertainty in the public mind as to the policy of that political group. There is a variety of opinion as to the course which should be pursued in order to oppose a firm front to the reactionary tendencies of the present cabinet.

M. Augagneur advocates the remedy of a return to the Socialist Radical bloc, whilst M. Caillaux strikes a more moderate tone in his affirmation in a newspaper interview, that his party should not be looked upon as composed entirely of Republicans of the left, and of Socialist radicals.

The Radical party is a democratic party, he declares, which will have nothing to say either to revolutionary agitation or to reaction. The hour has come for the organization of the democracy and for the adoption of a program of practical legislation which no sincere republican or democrat will be able to reject.

The protection of the Ecole Laïque, the realization of a more thorough system of national defence based on the idea of the nation in arms, and the introduction of a graduated income tax are the chief features of the program advocated by the former premier.

WELSH LEAGUE TOLD OF NEED OF LAND REFORM

(Special to the Monitor)
CARDIFF, Wales—R. L. Outhwaite, M. P., speaking at a meeting, held under the auspices of the Welsh League for the taxation of land values, said that anybody who had read or heard, as he had done, the great speech of the chancellor of the exchequer at Bedford, must agree that the old order was coming to an end, and that the old things could never be in the future as they had been in the past.

That was the declaration made on behalf of the cabinet. Great significance attached to the fact that the government of the day had decided that land monopoly was the gravest of all evils, and inflicted terrible calamities upon the community.

Mr. Outhwaite went on to say that land values did not contribute a penny towards such great services as education, poor relief, laying roads, and police. When they financed these national services by land value taxes, they would call upon the Duke of Westminster to pay £100,000 a year where he now paid not a penny. They would also bring the Marquess of Bute into the contributory arena. The condition of affairs which obtained at present was thoroughly wrong, and it rested largely in the hands of the chancellor of the exchequer to provide a remedy.

GREAT BRITAIN'S HAND SEEN IN FRANCO-SPANISH RELATIONS

Paris Begins to Recognize That Rapprochement Has
Taken Place and Finds Confirmation in Words of
President Poincare and King Alfonso on Diderot

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The hesitancy with which the tokens of a rapidly forming alliance between Spain and France have been received in Paris, was due to the declaration made by Count Romanones to the Temps correspondent, on the eve of the presidential visit, that whatever President Poincare's presence in Spain might betoken, it certainly must not be taken as an indication of a political alliance between the two countries.

The sand thus thrown in the eyes of French public opinion can no longer serve to prevent the recognition that a rapprochement has taken place between France and Spain, a fact which was becoming patent enough in the reception accorded M. Poincare in Madrid, but which the toasts of King and President at Cartagena confirmed.

It was significant that at the now famous banquet on board the Diderot, which formed the subject of a Monitor cable, both Alfonso XIII. and M. Poincare alluded to the Mediterranean as "the cradle of Latin civilizations, on the shores of which France and Spain have a better understanding, if possible, of the identical nature of their permanent interests and the advantages of their pacific union." These were the words of the French President. King Alfonso said, "We cannot forget our common cradle, nor the interests of which the waves of the Mediterranean continually remind us."

From the reference made by both the speakers to the action of the King of England in sending the Invincible to Cartagena, and the allusion of King Alfonso to the visit paid him six years ago by King Edward, the Journal des Debats declares that it can only be inferred that "the Franco-Spanish Mediterranean entente is also an Anglo-Franco-Spanish entente."

The peaceful nature of the alliance which has thus been formed between Spain and France receives special emphasis in the words of King Alfonso's toast. A further guarantee of it is given by the presence of the Invincible in Cartagena harbor and the telegram sent by King Alfonso to King George, "Great Britain," comments the Temps, "was present as a friend, a witness and a guarantor."

For the inception of the new alliance the Temps points to M. Delcasse who, as long ago as 1902, endeavored to draw the two nations into closer relations. The following year Great Britain intervened in the same manner as she has just done in Cartagena.

It was under her good auspices that were concluded the Franco-Spanish agreements of 1904, 1905 and 1907. To the latter treaty was added the confirmation of an Anglo-Spanish agreement, which pointed to a complete similarity of views between the three countries in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The Franco-German treaty of 1911 and the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912 further strengthened this community of interests, and enabled it to be once more affirmed on the occasion of the visit of President Poincare to Cartagena.

CZAR TO HEAR CENSORED PLAY BY GRAND DUKE

Russian Emperor Orders Special
Performance of Drama Forbidden by the Holy Synod

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The St. Petersburg holy synod has forbidden the performance of the drama, "The King of Judah," which is based entirely on Bible history. The author of the piece is Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovich, and the music for the play has been written by the well-known Russian composer, Glasunov.

The prohibition does not, however, seem to be final, as the Emperor Nicholas has commanded a private performance of the drama to be given at the Court theater of Zarskoe Selo, in order that he may judge for himself as to the character of the piece. For this purpose rehearsals are held twice a week under the author's management at the officers' club of the Jemaulov Life Guards regiment until the Emperor's return from the Crimea.

The drama is in four acts and five scenes, which take place in the time of Pilate. The apostles, the Sadducees and Pharisees and Pilate supply the dramatic personae. The piece is written in verse, the action takes place in Jerusalem and in the palace of Pilate, 300 performers taking part in the performance. The ballets are arranged by the Imperial Balletmaster Fokin, and the scenery has been painted by the artists Boldurov and Dubrowsky.

An officer of the life guards plays the part of Pilate, Johanna's part being taken by the imperial actress Wiedrinskaja, and two other characters are represented by the St. Petersburg court actresses Pushkarewa and Time. The author is still conferring with the holy synod about some disputed points in the text of the drama.

ENGLISH CENTERS GET WOOL FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—During last winter an exhibit of wool from New South Wales, which was regarded as the most comprehensive ever sent out from Australia, was exhibited, by direction of T. A. Coghlan, the agent general for the state, at the principal manufacturing centers of Yorkshire and Scotland.

Acting on the proposal of Mr. Coghlan, the New South Wales government has now given authority for the distribution of the wool among the institutions at which it was exhibited, as a gift from the state.

The centers to participate in the gift will be Bradford, Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, Hawick, Galashiels, and Dumfries. The wool will be displayed permanently in various forms at the technical colleges of these centers, and will constitute a permanent exhibit for the benefit of students who are in training for a career as textile manufacturers.

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Educator Makes Plea for Rural Schools

Commissioner Ranger, Addressing Institute of Instruction, Tells of Important Part to Be Played by Institutions

URGES SOCIAL CENTER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Methods of instruction in public schools in village and country districts were discussed yesterday afternoon at the sessions of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction at the Rhode Island Normal school by Commissioner of Public Schools Walter E. Ranger. He pointed out the necessity of particular attention being paid to this part of the public school work, and the necessity of getting the country school back to that stage where it plays a most important part in the social life of the community in which it is situated, if it is to measure up to the full standard of its usefulness.

Mr. Ranger spoke on "The Teacher as a Factor in Rural Progress." He impressed upon the teachers the fact that the schools in the country districts had a very important part to play in the future of the rural sections.

The speaker said the country school should be made the social center that it was years ago; that the teachers should aim to get in closer touch with the home life of the pupils; should enter heartily into all social affairs; should assist in distributing books from circulating libraries and should endeavor to make their hours in the place they taught count as much out of school as while in the school room. Mr. Ranger argued that the rural school gives opportunity for the widest experience in grade teaching and that the efforts of the teachers should be to encourage girls to become teachers so that the wants of the country districts could be filled by those who were accustomed to life in these communities.

NEBRASKA SCHOOL TEACHERS TO HEAR AUTHORITIES SPEAK

Professors and Officials on Program for Forty-Eighth Annual Convention Soon to Be Held at Omaha by Association

MUCH PROGRESS MADE

OMAHA, Neb.—For its forty-eighth annual session the Nebraska State Teachers Association will convene in Omaha Nov. 5, 6 and 7. On Wednesday, Nov. 5, the Superintendents and Principals Association will have charge of the program.

There will be 26 section meetings, the majority of which will be held Thursday forenoon and afternoon. The general sessions will take place Thursday evening and Friday forenoon. Friday afternoon will be given over to trade excursions,



JAMES E. DELZELL
President Nebraska State Teachers Association

personally conducted by well-known Omaha business men. Friday evening all members of the association will be guests of the Commercial Club of Omaha at a concert by Mme. Joanna Galski.

Speakers Expected

About 4000 teachers are expected to attend this meeting. The trend of the addresses and papers will be along the line of efficiency in education. Among the prominent educators on the program are M. P. Shawkey, state superintendent of West Virginia; Prof. T. P. Giddings, supervisor of music in Minneapolis; Alexander Meiklejohn, president of Amherst College; O. T. Corson, former state commissioner of schools in Ohio; Dr. Nathaniel Butler, head of the English department of the University of Chicago; Prof. E. R. Hedrick, head of the department of mathematics in the University of Missouri; Samuel Avery, chancellor of the Nebraska State University; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; Miss Katherine D. Blake, a supervisor in the New York city schools; and Miss Georgene Faulkner of the editorial department of a Chicago newspaper. The officers of the association are James E. Delzell, president; Alice Florer, vice-president; John F. Matthews, treasurer; William G. Bishop, secretary.

In referring to Nebraska's educational facilities in rural communities in the pioneer days, and the essential needs of the present day pupil, President Delzell, who is also state superintendent of public instruction, says:

"To give each Nebraska child an opportunity to secure an efficient education has been one of the uppermost problems of fathers and mothers since the time the

MISSIONARIES OF RHODE ISLAND DIOCESE ELECT

Episcopal Women Choose Mrs. Howard Hoppin of Providence For New State President

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Howard Hoppin of this city was yesterday elected state president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Board of Missions at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island diocese, Protestant Episcopal church.

Bishop Franklin S. Spaulding of Utah delivered an address in which he made a plea for help in western missionary work. The following were the officers elected: Honorary president (with power to vote), Miss E. C. McVickar; president, Mrs. Howard Hoppin; vice-presidents, Miss A. B. Manchester, Mrs. James DeWolf Perry, Mrs. Emory H. Porter, Miss Eliza A. Peckham, Mrs. Daniel Henshaw, Mrs. John H. Stiness, Mrs. James H. Coggeshall; honorary secretary, Miss N. A. Greene; secretary, Mrs. George J. Arnold; treasurer, Miss Harriet C. Edmands; executive committee—foreign missions, Mrs. Winslow Upton; domestic missions, Miss Mary B. Church; Indian aid missions, Miss Mary G. Henshaw; colored work, Mrs. John K. H. Nightingale; diocesan missions, Mrs. Frank B. Bourne; junior auxiliary, Mrs. Charles E. McCoy; united offering, Mrs. James Thornley; Church Periodical Club, Miss Lavinia M. Waterhouse; babies' branch, Miss Mary Sweetland, and Girls Friendly Society, Miss Mary B. Anthony; diocesan educational secretary, Miss Clara L. Cranston; auditor, Henry H. Field.

PORTLAND BANK ELECTS
PORTLAND, Me.—William Widgery Thomas was on Thursday elected president of the Canal National bank, to fill a vacancy.

CONVENTION OF STATE BAPTIST WORKERS CLOSES

BROCKTON, Mass.—The three days' convention of the Massachusetts Baptist societies closed at the First Baptist church last evening with an attendance of more than 1000, of which 650 were delegates, the largest number of delegates ever attending a Baptist convention in the state.

In the morning a preparatory service was conducted by the Rev. C. P. Christopher of Middleboro, followed by the opening of the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School Association. Reports of officers were followed by addresses by the Rev. Cortland Myers of Tremont Temple, Boston; Pres. Stephen Moore of Newton Center and the Rev. C. H. Watson of Arlington.

At the afternoon session, the speakers were the Rev. Isaac Grimes of Athol, the Rev. Charles H. Day, Rev. Charles E. McCalley, the Rev. George E. Horr, Henry Turner Bailey, Ernest S. Butler, Mrs. F. A. Marston, Miss Lucie M. Gardner and Rev. Harrie R. Chamberlain. The closing address was by Rev. O. P. Gifford of Boston.

At the session of the Massachusetts Baptist Society, Pittsfield was made the choice for the convention next year.

CHRISTIAN WORK UNION PROTESTS ALIEN SCHOOLS

Alleged Inadequacy Brings a Resolve of Appeal to School Committee for a Change

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Emphatic disapproval of the method used in the education of immigrants in the evening schools of the city was given Thursday afternoon at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Union for Christian Work.

A communication was ordered prepared which will lay the subject of the alleged inadequacy of the present method before Superintendent Isaac O. Winslow and Judge Howard B. Gorham, chairman of the school committee.

It was also voted to communicate with Organization Adviser Clarence A. Cotton of the Providence Board of Trade, informing him of the work which is being done by the immigration bureau and asking the cooperation of the board in the work of the bureau.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Prescott O. Clarke; vice-president, George H. Huddy; secretary, Mrs. Edward S. Moulton; treasurer, George O. Sackett.

WOMEN OF Y. M. C. A. HOLD CONFERENCE ON THEIR WORK

Auxiliary Organizations at Westfield Hear Reports Made and Addresses by Officials

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The delegates to the annual conference of the women's auxiliaries to the Young Men's Christian associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at Westfield opened their second day's program in the parish house of the First Congregational church. Secretary O. A. Eberhardt of the Springfield railroad branch association gave an address on "The Association's Service to Railroad Men."

Secretary D. C. Drew of Boston of the Massachusetts county work briefly outlined the work as it is carried on in six counties of this state—Norfolk, Essex, Barnstable, Berkshire, Hampshire and Franklin counties.

The conference adjourned until afternoon at 2 o'clock. The afternoon prayer service was in charge of Mrs. William H. Andrews of Springfield, and Mrs. Charles H. Daniels of Wellesley gave an address, taking for her subject, "At the Meeting-Place With God."

The report of the business committee was approved and the committee on credentials reported 70 delegates from out of town and 85 present from Westfield.

The closing session of the conference opened at 7:30 in the evening. Elmer R. Walter of Greenfield, secretary Young Men's Christian Association work in Franklin county, gave an interesting report of his work.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON — Col. Frank Baker, ordnance department, retired.

Following assignments of officers recently promoted in the coast artillery announced: Col. Harry L. Hawthorn, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., and Thomas W. Winston and Capt. Carr W. Waller remain at present stations; Maj. William Forster to Ft. McKinley; Col. John D. Barrett, on expiration field engineers' corps, coast defenses of Baltimore, to command coast defenses of Long Island sound and Ft. H. G. Wright.

Following officers, corps of engineers, report commanding officers' posts designated for prescribed test in horsemanship, thence to army building, New York city, for examination for promotion, thence to proper stations: Washington barracks, Capt. Edward N. Johnston, W. Goff Capt. Henry C. Jewett, First Lieut. James O. O'Connor and Lewis H. Watkins and Second Lieut. Milo P. Fox, Ft. Leavenworth; Capt. George R. Spalding, San Juan; Capt. Elliott J. Dent; military academy, Lieut. Daniel J. Sultan.

Following officers coast artillery, to coast artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Dec. 29; Capt. Edward P. Nones, First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, William W. Rose, William S. Dowd, John S. Williams, Henry W. T. Eglin, Hugo E. Pitt, Olin H. Longino, Samuel H. McLeary, Walter P. Boatwright, John P. Smith, Harry R. Vaughan, Abney Payne, Edwin K. Smith, Harold L. Gardner, Guy B. Lawson, Carl A. Lohr, Samuel H. Tilghman, Howard T. Clark, William R. Nichols, Paul H. Herman, Oscar C. Warner, Kelley B. Lemmon, William S. Fulton, Thomas O. Humphreys, Donald M. Beardsley, Ely E. Bennett, Norton M. Beardsley, William C. Whitaker, Frederick A. Mountford, Philip S. Gage, Frederick Hannu, William C. Koenig, Harry W. Stephenson, Willis Shippam, Furman E. McCammon, Augustus Norton, Francis P. Hardaway, Clement C. Heath and Edward P. Noyes, Jr. Officers not on unassigned list placed thereon Dec. 29.

First Lieut. Rodman Butler, to fifteenth cavalry, and on expiration leave of absence, report second cavalry, Fort Bliss, for duty pending arrival fifteenth cavalry.

First Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, corps of engineers, to Presidio of San Francisco, for prescribed test in horsemanship, thence to San Francisco for examination for promotion, thence to proper station.

First Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, relieved from fifteenth cavalry.

First Lieut. Harry W. Gregg, signal corps, to Ft. Sam Houston.

Veterinary Alexander Plummer, thirteenth cavalry, to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs.

Second Lieut. Ernest Sedlacek, assigned sixth field artillery.

Following second lieutenants recently appointed assigned regiments indicated: Dec. 1, Ray W. Barker and Henry Abbe, Jr., tenth cavalry; Early H. Coyle,

thirteenth cavalry (troop I, Ft. Riley); Mack Garr, fourth cavalry; Stanley C. Drake, ninth cavalry; Maxwell Kirby, third cavalry; Edmund P. Duval, second cavalry, and Robert E. Carmody, ninth cavalry.

Following second lieutenants recently appointed infantry, assigned regiments indicated: Frank B. Jordan, twenty-seventh infantry; Alfred E. Sawkins, twenty-fifth infantry, take effect Dec. 1.

Leaves of absence: First Lieutenant Edward A. Brown, coast artillery, two months from Dec. 5; Major Kenney J. Hampton, quartermaster corps, to Dec. 5.

Naval Orders
Paymaster G. C. Schafer, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Paymaster H. A. Wise, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Thomas Williamson, Jr., to the Charleston and the Milwaukee.

Movements of Vessels
The Maryland arrived at Mazatlan. The Annapolis, from Santa Rosalia, Mexico, to Guaymas.

The Vestal arrived at Hampton roads. The Nereus and the Proteus arrived at Norfolk navy yard.

The Whipple, Paul Jones and Perry arrived at San Diego.

The Charleston and St. Louis arrived at Bremerton.

The Rhode Island, Virginia, New Jersey and Nebraska, from Hampton roads to Veracruz.

The South Dakota arrived at Tiburon, Cal.

The Uncas arrived at the New York yard.

The Perkins and Roe, from Newport to Philadelphia.

The Sterrett and Terry, from Newport to Charleston.

The Tacoma arrived at Veracruz.

The Rainbow, from Shanghai to Foochow.

Notes
Flagship Dixie and the destroyer of the Atlantic fleet leave Newport, R. I., for their home ports today for the regular overhaul period prior to joining the fleet for the southern war games in January.

The Walke leaves for New York to have important repairs made to her turbines.

Fourth division destroyers Burrows, Trippe, Patterson and Ammen, go to Boston; the third division destroyers Henley, Mayrant, McCall and flagship Dixie, to New York, and fifth division destroyers Joutet, Jarvis, Jenkins, Beale and Fanning, to Norfolk.

Owing to a scarcity of men in the navy, six of the destroyers will go into reserve with one third of their regular crew, in order that the remainder may be used in manning the new 1000-ton class soon to go into commission. Those going into reserve are the Monaghan, Terry, Sterrett, Walke, Perkins and Roe.

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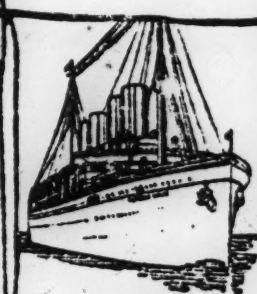
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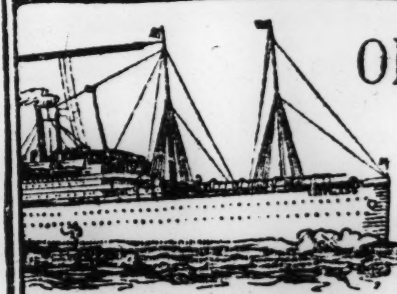
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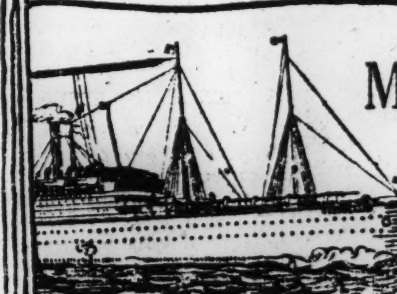
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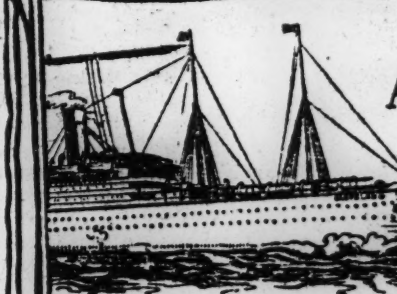
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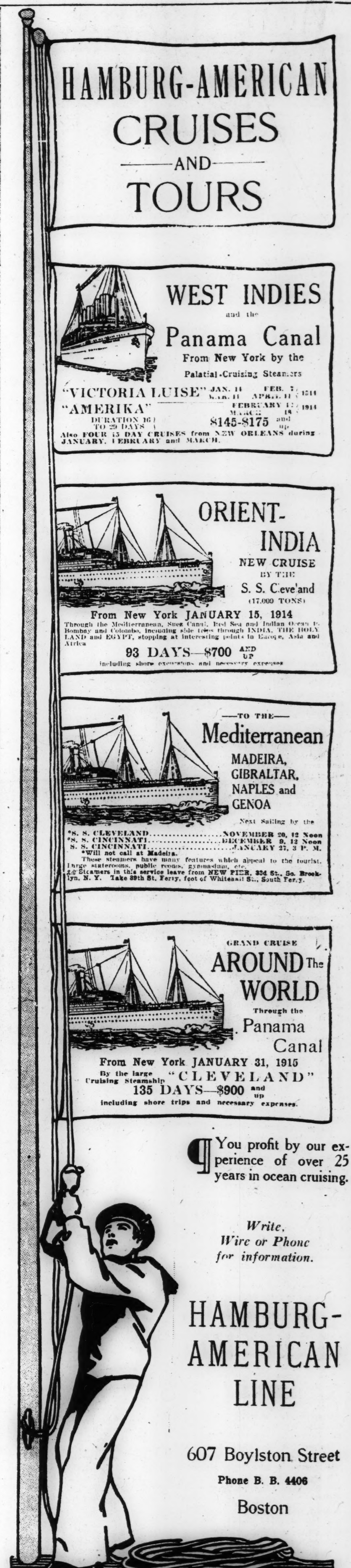
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More Power to Trade Board Opposed

National Association of Rail Commissioners Includes Advice for Better Signals With Plea to Congress to Legislate Slowly

OFFICIALS NOT BLAMED

WASHINGTON—Less speed, better equipment and more efficient signals on railroads were urged today in the last session of the National Association of Railway Commissioners in convention here. A plea to Congress to proceed cautiously in legislation and not over-emphasize the value of steel cars was made. And it was urged that the commissioners use their influence to protect railroad officials from undue censure and demand for their indictment subsequent to wrecks.

By unanimous vote, in which members of the interstate commerce commission concurred, a resolution was adopted Thursday requesting Congress to refrain from attempting at the present time to enlarge the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission over intrastate commerce. Members of the association declared that a movement was proposed, encouraged by certain interpretations of the supreme court's recent decision in the Minnesota rate case, to amend the federal constitution so as to give the national government power to regulate intrastate rates.

Commissioner John M. Eshelman of California, who offered the resolution, which was a substitute for that tabled Wednesday on motion of George W. Anderson of Massachusetts, said that while the association was not ready to commit itself to either the federal or state control policy at this time, he knew certain congressmen who were preparing bills now for action this winter and the association ought to go on record as opposing any legislation at this time as premature.

The following is the resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that no legislation by Congress is, at present, necessary or desirable attempting to enlarge the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission over commerce intrastate."

"Members of the interstate commerce commission believe this resolution is the sound position for any one to take," said Chairman Clark of the commission. "I don't think it implies that we are seeking power, which of course we are not. The solution will be embarrassing, probably sooner or later to us all, for it is full of perplexing questions. The decisions of the courts today will probably be reversed by the courts in the next few years. Congress will respond to the will of the people and if it develops that the interests of the people will be served by expansion of power that will be the power, that will be the solution."

"I favor this resolution because I don't know which will prove to be the best. We are not jealous of the state commissions. We have one ambition to perform faithfully our duties and we earnestly seek and solicit the cooperation of the state commissions in our efforts."

A paper read by James O. Klapp, manager of the Wisconsin demurrage bureau, exonerated the railroads for car shortages and blamed the shippers and consignees for using cars instead of providing adequate storage facilities. He advocated high demurrage charges as a remedy.

After practically an all-day discussion of the many phases of the physical valuation proposition, the exhaustive report on the subject from Commissioner Maltbie's committee was ordered printed.

A resolution by Commissioner Thorne of Iowa providing for a committee of 15 to be selected, three each from the five geographical districts fixed by the interstate commerce commission for its valuation work, to cooperate with the commission in its work of valuing the railroad property of the country, was adopted.

Rigid supervision and determination of the equities apportioned to the public and to the corporation by regulatory bodies was urged by Forrest E. Barker, chairman of the gas commission of Massachusetts. Mr. Barker's paper dealt with the relation of surplus to rate-making, especially as regards public service corporations. In part, he said:

"Any surplus plainly should be retained in the company's assets. To distribute it among the shareholders would be as unjust to the public as any attempt by the public to wrest it from the company would be unjust to the shareholders. But it by no means follows that its acquisition and existence creates any new right in the company or duty in the public with respect to the rate to be charged."

Dr. Edward W. Bemis of Chicago declared that the adoption of the "reproduction theory" of railroad valuation would establish "far-reaching and dangerous precedents which will seriously handicap future efforts for the establishment of equitable rates."

The members of the Dominion board of railroad commissioners of Canada were admitted as active members of the association.

Commissioner Loveland of California advocated legislation to prohibit single-track railroad in populous country.

The convention passed a resolution urging Congress to authorize the interstate commerce commission, assisted by experts, to promulgate a uniform classification of freight over the United States.

COMPULSORY SCHOOLS TO COME UP
At its meeting Sunday the Boston Central Labor Union will be asked by its educational committee to endorse the Boston school board's plan to establish compulsory continuation schools.

MR. HILL URGES WIDE REFORM IN BOND METHODS

Restoration of Confidence Sought by Railroad Magnate, While Mr. Vanderlip Sees Fiat Money Scheme in Currency Bill

ADDRESSED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—James J. Hill and Frank A. Vanderlip, speakers last night at the banquet which closed the convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, sounded a note of warning to business interests.

Mr. Hill, whose subject was "Railroad Financing of the Future," declared that "the country is water-logged with bonds. Confidence cannot be restored until the name bond has won back something of its old standard."

Mr. Vanderlip said that Congress was in danger of saddling on the nation a policy of fiat money. The Senate, he said, was fearful of doing anything against the wishes of the House. He said in part:

"The defect of the Glass bill is that the notes proposed are fiat notes. They have no reserve whatever provided by the government, and they are to be lent without limit to a number of banks. There is no case in all history where a nation has started on an issue of fiat money that the result has not been a complete breakdown of the financial system."

Mr. Vanderlip urged, instead of regional banks, a single central bank.

"I believe the intellectual judgment of every member of the Senate committee approves such a plan," he continued. "Politically, however, some of the members set serious obstacles. The fact that the House is committed to a regional system is a serious obstacle. The disposition of the President not to consider or even to discuss any other plan than the Glass-Owen bill is an obstacle. The declaration of the Baltimore convention against a central bank is a difficulty. Were it not for these three things I have no doubt that the Senate committee would be well on its way toward completing the bill for such a central institution."

Change in View Needed
The hope for the removal of these "obstacles to sound legislation," said Mr. Vanderlip, lay in the creation of a public opinion that would be felt by the Senate. The Senate was "intellectually convinced today" and needed only to know that the public was convinced.

Mr. Hill said in part:

"If the true story of all municipal indebtedness, now concealed behind various temporary makeshifts, so as to maintain an ostensible credit and help push out the annual crop of new or refunding bonds, could be told, it would shock the country and give pause even to the advocates of unlimited expenditures for public purposes."

"The situation with regard to bonds generally spoken of as 'industrial' is worse. Hundreds of millions of bonds have been issued to promote consolidations, these securities being part of the purchase price of the smaller concerns to be united in one big corporation. Other hundreds of millions have been issued against property still to be developed, such as mines, timber lands, irrigated lands and even ordinary real estate, where many separate holdings are combined in the hands of an active selling or development concern."

As to Property Values
"Formerly, and always in any properly financed undertaking, the limit of a bond issue was the total cash value of tangible property in possession; not its value for the uses to which it is being or is to be put, but its value as an asset for immediate conversion by forced sale at any time into cash. Under this rule the investor might rest secure."

"Criticism, or even a proper understanding of the situation calls for discrimination between the classes into which bonds are divided. First are those of government, states, counties, cities and sometimes villages. Here a great inflation is going on. An old fashioned public aversion to debt still holds the nation, and, to some extent, the states in check; though many of the latter evade it by marketing certificates of indebtedness which differ from bonds only in the shorter time they have to run and the inferior weight of the sanction behind them."

"Without undue preference for the interest to which most of my work has been given, I think I may say that the railroad bonds of this nation as a rule have remained faithful to their trust."

To Restore Confidence
"The remaining class of bonds, those of public utilities, require no separate discussion. Water bonds in most cases stand on the same footing as those of the municipality; gas and electric light bonds are simply a special form of industrials; while street railway bonds resemble those of the steam railways, except that generally a mere franchise instead of an ownership of property is the main guarantee behind them."

"The nation is waterlogged with bonds. Confidence cannot be restored until the name 'bond' has won back something of its old standard. And that cannot happen until issues are limited by moderation, conformed to the value of the security and confined to the

margin of safety and the form of credit for which the bond was originally designed."

A memorial to the interstate commerce commission, urging the commission to accede to the application of railroads east of the Mississippi for an increase in freight rates, was prepared by the board of governors of the association and unanimously approved by the convention. The memorial represents that the roads cannot make improvements unless their incomes are increased.

Delos A. Chappell of Los Angeles addressed the convention on the "Financing and Development of Hydro-Electric Power."

The accumulation in the hands of a few individuals of the timber resources in the United States was discussed by Clark L. Poole of Chicago. Official government investigators have shown, he said, that three persons own nearly 11 per cent of the privately owned timber in the United States and that 195 holders own more than 42 per cent.

Other speakers were John E. Oldham of Boston, discussing "Public Utility Bonds," and Samuel Insull of Chicago, talking on "Electrical Securities."

PRESIDENT IS TO HOLD TO HIS OWN CURRENCY PLAN

He Receives List of Changes Proposed, but Contest Between Him and Party Members Is Predicted if More Are Made

READY TO URGE VIEWS

WASHINGTON—A statement of the changes proposed by the Senate committee in the currency bill was furnished to President Wilson today. It is said that there will be a contest between the President and certain members of his own party if they continue to make changes which he believes are designed to obstruct the measure. So far as the proposal for a government central bank with branches is concerned, it is stated that the President will not accept it. He insists that while the number of regional banks is not a fundamental question, there must be more than one or two.

The President will try to have the members of the Senate committee meet considering the bill make Congress meet his views. If not, then he will carry his contest to the floor of the Senate. He is hopeful of winning there. But if he does not, he will then appeal to the House and will trust to gaining his point when the bill goes to conference.

Decision on the plan for a government central bank plan is expected today. This question prevented progress in the Senate committee's consideration of the currency bill Thursday. After an all-day discussion of the number of regional banks to administer the proposed system, the committee adjourned without taking a vote on a single proposition.

Discussion involved a number of regional banks from three to 15. Senator Owen, leading the administration adherents, proposed that the number be reduced from 12 to 10. This was accepted as the extent to which the President is willing to go in his concession that the number should be reduced.

Senator Nelson, from the Republican side, proposed in a resolution that the number be fixed at four. Senator O'Gorman proposed five, and after a lengthy argument it was agreed to vote on a resolution fixing the number at four.

Before the vote could be taken, however, another proposition brought the committee back to its original ground of disagreement, the proposed central bank, on which the members are equally divided.

It was proposed that regional reserve branches be established in each of the 47 reserve cities. These banks would be supervised by the federal board which would establish a regional bank in Washington to act as a clearing house, a reserve center and a bank of it. The administration supporters declared that this was but a disguised central bank scheme.

SLANDER CHARGED AGAINST MR. FOSS
Deputy Sheriff Joseph Silsby served papers on Governor Foss today in a \$100,000 suit for slander brought by James T. Moriarty, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, who alleges that the Governor in an article in a Boston newspaper denounced him for his participation in the strike of the employees of the Hyde Park factories of the state's chief executive.

The article declared that Mr. Moriarty had been repudiated by his fellow workmen at the recent election of the Boston Central Labor Union and had been defeated for another term as president. Mr. Moriarty said he had not been a candidate, but that he was chosen as delegate to the international convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle.

DANVERS OPPOSES NEW RATES
DANVERS, Mass.—Opposition to the proposed 40 per cent increase in freight rates on the Boston & Maine railroad developed at the meeting of the Essex County Associated Boards of Trade held at the Essex County Independent Agricultural school at Hawthorne Thursday.

SENATOR NORRIS SPEAKS AT RALLY FOR MR. GARDNER

Uses Congressman's Stand Against Cannon Rule as gubernatorial Appeal at Large Gathering in Faneuil Hall

PROGRESSIVES COMING

Faneuil hall was nearly filled this noon when Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska spoke in behalf of Representative A. P. Gardner, the Republican candidate for Governor. Andrew Casassa of Revere presided, and Candidate Gardner was the only other speaker. Senator Norris told of Congressman's Gardner's work for better child labor laws and his stand against the Cannon rule. Mr. Gardner spoke on the Republicanism, saying it did not stand for conservatism or radicalism, but for liberalism.

United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois is to head the list of speakers at a Democratic noon-day rally tomorrow in Faneuil hall. At Democratic state headquarters it was said that Senator Lewis was sent to Massachusetts by President Wilson, and that the Illinois leader will present a defense of the administration's policies.

Tonight the Democratic campaigners will hold 22 rallies.

The Progressives are to have as new speakers James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, W. Bourke Cockran of New York, and former Judge Bainbridge Colby of New York, who are coming to Massachusetts to assist Charles S. Bird.

Mr. Garfield will speak at Waltham tonight and on Boston Common with Candidate Bird tomorrow night. Mr. Cockran is scheduled to speak in Lynn Monday night. Judge Colby's schedule has not yet been arranged.

Twelve bands have been procured for the Progressive torchlight parade in Boston Saturday night, which is to mark the finish of Mr. Bird's state-wide campaign tour.

Tonight Congressman Gardner will speak at a series of ward rallies in Boston. The schedule includes:

Ward 20, municipal building, Columbia road; and Young Men's Republican Club; ward 24, municipal building, Codman square; ward 26, French's hall; ward 23, Charles Sumner schoolhouse; ward 22, George Putnam schoolhouse; ward 25, Warren hall, Brighton; Brookline town hall; ward 21, Dudley Street Opera house; ward 10, Copley Square hotel.

Prior to the rallies the speakers will be tendered a lunch by the Republican state committee at Young's Hotel at 5:30 p. m.

Governor Foss left the State House just before noon by automobile and spoke at a rally at the General Electric Company's factory. Tonight he will speak in Taunton.

Before a large audience at Springfield last night, Governor Foss reiterated his statements about the possible influence at the State House of certain Boston Democratic leaders in the event that David I. Walsh was the successful candidate. The Governor was more specific in his statements this time, saying that these leaders had tried to dictate many of the appointments he had made during his three terms.

PILGRIM PUBLICITY ENTERTAINS FOUR GUESTS OF HONOR

Four guests were honored at the Halloween dinner, which marked the opening gathering of the season, held by the Pilgrim Publicity Association in the American House last night. They were Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Capt. J. W. Miller, builder of the Cape Cod canal; James B. Connolly, author of sea stories, and Joseph Knowles, artist.

Governor Johnson received an enthusiastic greeting from 150 members.

"We are very proud of our state on the Pacific," declared the Governor, "but during the past few days my heart has warmed to your state of Massachusetts, where everything is so different from California and yet so beautiful."

Captain Miller told the present condition of the Cape Cod canal and something of the engineering features.

One of the features of the evening was an impersonation of the four candidates for Governor endorsing their own candidacies at the same moment.

NEW TUG GETS NOISY WELCOME

Greeted by a noisy welcome of whistles, the fine new steam tug Charles P. Greenough, representing the latest ideas in tugboat construction, reached the harbor this afternoon from Portland, Me. Capt. George F. Coffin, formerly of the Joshua Lovett, commands the new tug. Arriving at Commercial wharf, she was inspected by several tugboat men who announced her to be one of the finest craft of her type afloat.

NINETY-NINTH ARTILLERY MOVED
MOBILE, Ala.—The ninety-ninth company, coast artillery, left Ft. Morgan, La., Thursday for the Philippines, going via New Orleans and San Francisco. It will reach Corrigidor, its destination, some time in November.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF WARD 10 PLANS CAMPAIGN

Active Members to Conduct Sale of Home-Made Cooking to Raise Money for Headquarters

Plans for active work by the woman suffrage party of ward 10 were made at a meeting Thursday night at 122 Huntington avenue with Mrs. Eva Channing, chairman, presiding. Following an address by Mrs. Mand Wood Park, contributions were made for chairs to be installed in the headquarters at 118 Huntington avenue, and promises were made of donations for a sale of home-made cooking to be held this Saturday afternoon at the headquarters to raise money for expenses.

Mrs. Park urged the listeners to work for a large membership for the ward party, that much might be done this year in getting the bill for a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage passed by the Legislature.

Announcement was made by the chairman of the next meeting of the party to be held at headquarters Saturday night, Nov. 8, when Samuel Davis, candidate for representative for ward 10, and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead will be the chief speakers. In the meantime it is the hope of the party to get enough chairs to accommodate the crowd expected to turn out for this meeting.

CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR TO ASK C. M. L. SUPPORT

Councilors Kenny and Collins Going Before Civic Organization Today to Ask Indorsement

President Thomas J. Kenny of the city council, whose candidacy for mayor has been announced will go before the advisory committee of the Citizens Municipal League today and explain why he should receive the indorsement of the league.

Representative Andrew J. Peters and Councilman Walter L. Collins will also go before the committee at today's session.

Congressman Peters, who since the beginning has been looked upon by many as the favorite of the league, has made the following announcement: "I am a candidate for mayor of Boston. The announcement I hoped to defer until after the state election. Circumstances have arisen, however, which make it essential that my intention should no longer be withheld. After the state election I shall present a statement of my views."

The friends of both Mr. Peters and Mr. Kenny claim the support of the league.

PROGRESSIVES ASK MR. NORRIS NOT TO AID MR. GARDNER

WASHINGTON—Nebraska Progressives have protested by wire to Senator George W. Norris against his going to Massachusetts to campaign for Representative A. P. Gardner for Governor, and Senator Norris has replied that he must support Mr. Gardner because when Mr. Gardner opposed Cannonism present day Progressives were making no protest against machine rule. The Progressives think Senator Norris should support Mr. Bird.

BORDEN MINISTRY LOSES ONE SEAT

TEESWATER, Ont.—In the by-election in the constituency of South Bruce on Thursday R. E. Truax, the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 125 over W. D. Cargill, Conservative. In the last election the Conservatives carried the constituency by 103 votes. The vacancy was caused by the appointment of J. J. Donnelly to a senatorship.

This is the first seat lost by the Borden government since it came into power. Chateaugay, a Quebec constituency, was carried by the government a few days ago, after having been represented by a Liberal.

OYSTER COMPANY IN RECEIVERSHIP

Judge Morton in the United States district court today appointed William H. Raye and Pierre M. Brown receivers of the Sealship Oyster Company on a bill brought by the Old Colony Trust Company. They were also appointed receivers of the company in the federal court in New York Wednesday.

The property in this state is valued at \$75,000. Default in the payment of interest on bonds for \$2,500,000 is the basis for the action. President Underwood of the company says the assets are \$4,000,000 and the liabilities, \$4,100,000.

OFFICIAL OPPOSES DAM
SALEM, Mass.—Director William H. Colbert of the municipal council and Robert S. Goff, vice-president of the Bay State Street Railway Company, conferred this afternoon about the North river dam used by the railway in connection with a condenser at its power house. Director Colbert seeks the removal of the dam as a nuisance.

BOYS' OVERCOAT SHOP OF BOSTON

BOYS' CONVERTIBLE OVERCOATS—Full or half belts, patch pockets, chinchillas and fancy backs; swagger coats; all ages. \$5.00 to \$14.00

BOYS' SKATING COATS—Blue or gray chinchilla, ages 8 to 14. \$5.00 to \$8.00

RUSSIAN DUPLEX AND POLO OVERCOATS—Ages 3 to 10. \$5.00 to \$12.50

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, ages 8 to 18. New models knife plaits, yoke plaits, patch pockets, three piece belts, stitched belts and full belts. \$5.00 to \$14.00

BOYS' BLUE SERGE NORFOLK SUITS
Ages 8 to 18. Value \$6.50
8.50. Special price...

BOYS' CORDUROY SUITS NORFOLK MODELS
Two Knickerbockers. Every suit cut full size and thoroughly tailored. \$5.00

BOYS' MACKINAW
BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS
BOYS' HATS, CAPS AND SHOES

Footballs and Guaranteed Watches Given Away in Our Boys' Department with Purchase of Five Dollars or Over

The CONTINENTAL

BOSTON'S GREATEST CLOTHING STORE
651-657 Washington corner Boylston Street

SUIT IS FILED TO SET ASIDE VERDICT IN THE SULZER CASE

NEW YORK—The conviction of William Sulzer by the high court of impeachment and his removal from office as Governor of New York has been thrown into the federal courts for review by William H. Moore, a printer of this city.

Mr. Moore alleges that the control of the state government has passed to a small group of citizens and that consequently New York no longer has a republican form of government. He seeks to have the court enjoin Martin H. Glynn from exercising duties of Governor, prays for the restoration of the office to Mr. Sulzer, attacks the Assembly for assuming the power to convene in extraordinary session and pass articles of impeachment, and asks for an audit of all state books.

Members of the court of impeachment, Governor Glynn, Attorney-General Carmody, Secretary of State May and Mr. Sulzer himself are named as defendants.

Mr. Sulzer, engaged in a campaign for election to the Assembly on the Progressive ticket, expressed surprise at the filing of the suit.

John Leary, attorney for Mr. Moore, said that he would apply next week for a preliminary injunction. This, he anticipated, would probably be denied by the court, without prejudice, which would give him an opportunity for an immediate appeal to the United States supreme court.

TAXABLE CHINESE MAY QUIT PANAMA

PANAMA, C. Z.—The Panama government may derive but little revenue through the law compelling all Chinese in the country to pay a residence tax of \$250 each, with the exception of those able to produce proper papers. Since the expulsion of the Chinese consul the American minister has represented the Chinese in this matter.

It was announced at the legation Thursday that more than 1000 Chinese have produced certificates. It is understood that those Chinese who do not possess such papers intend to leave the country.

ESKIMOS RESCUED AFTER TEN YEARS ON AN ISLAND

WINNIPEG, Man.—Hudson Bay officials here have just received reports from the north that a party of Eskimos, numbering, it is said, 10 persons, were rescued from an island in the mouth of Hudson bay, upon which they had been marooned for 10 years.

It is said the Eskimos were caught off shore and carried to the island upon which they were found. This island has been steadfastly avoided by passing vessels. It is more than 100 miles from the mainland.

The Eskimos had subsisted on fish and seal meat.

CHANGE IN VETO METHOD PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit a majority instead of two thirds of the Senate or House to override a President's veto, and also to empower the President to veto distinct items in an appropriation bill without disapproving the remainder of the measure, was introduced Thursday by Senator Overman of North Carolina.

WAR SECRETARY INSPECTS CANAL

PANAMA, C. Z.—Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison was taken through Gatun locks Thursday and proceeded on a tug through Gatun lake and as far as the Cuacacha slide. The secretary has also made an inspection of the fortification at the Atlantic entrance of the canal.

TUG BOAT GIFT OF HARVARD MAN

NEW YORK—The Seamen's Church Institute has received from Louis Gordon Hamersley a seagoing tug to take the place of the Sentinel, which will be permanently relieved from duty. Mr. Hamersley is now a student at Harvard.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

REPUBLICAN RALLY

In Tremont Temple
TOMORROW NIGHT
By The Republican Club of Massachusetts

Grand Concert by the SALEM CADET BAND
7 to 8 o'clock. Doors open at 6:30

Hon. ALEXANDER MCGREGOR, Pres. of the Club, Will Preside
SPEAKERS

Hon. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER, Candidate for Governor
Hon. AUGUST H. GOETTING
Candidate for Lieut. Governor
Hon. JOHN W. WEEKS
U. S. Senator from Mass.

Hon. GEO. W. NORRIS
U. S. Senator from Nebraska
Hon. WILLIAM E. BORAH
U. S. Senator from Idaho

ALL SEATS FREE
First Balcony Reserved for Ladies and Their Escorts
ALEXANDER MCGREGOR, President.
19 Milk Street, Boston.
E. C. HULTMAN, Secretary

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

HIGH COST OF LIVING LOWERED

Several ways are pointed out

CLOSE by a small town in North Dakota is a woman acquaintance of mine who has a family of six children. Her husband is both farmer and lumber dealer. The family income at that is none too large. In order to give all the time possible to her children and the most important duties of the home, this woman sends all her heavy laundry into the village to a professional laundry. This laundry was costing her from \$1.75 to \$2 per week. The delivery wagon of the laundry came every Monday morning and collected her wash and returned every Friday afternoon with the clean clothes.

One Monday morning, having occasion to go to the village early—only a mile's walk—she thought she would carry the laundry in and did so. Friday afternoon she was in the village again and stopped at the laundry and asked for her package, also requesting her bill. The bill was handed to her, the amount being \$2, but below that sum was marked: "Less 20 per cent discount, total due, \$1.60."

She was surprised and asked if rates were being cut. The reply was that they were not, but that when any customer voluntarily brought in the laundry and then came and took it home the house invariably allowed that discount. This set her to thinking. Here was an opportunity to save on an average of \$1.50 to \$1.60 per month or between \$15 and \$18 a year. She said to herself:

"If I can send one of the children in with the laundry and have a child go and get it and make that saving why cannot it be done with other household matters?" And she began to investigate. In Montana, writes a contributor to Mothers Magazine a housewife told me of her own experiences in conquering what are called market prices. Her family was fond of breakfast foods, the prepared foods, I, and thousands of others, believe in their usefulness. At the time this wife and mother began her first lesson-learning in keeping the home even with the world the family purse was exceedingly lean.

One day a neighbor said to her: "Why don't you make your own breakfast foods until you can afford to purchase the manufactured article? As it is now you are really paying from \$18 to \$20 a bushel for wheat—that's the rate—for your breakfasts. You raise wheat and corn; learn how to palatably prepare it for the family."

Without becoming prejudiced against the many excellent brands of breakfast foods on the market, this mother set herself to learning how to compound wheat and corn in many tasty ways. She began to see the economy in knowing how to do things in the right way at home when it is necessary to make money go as far as it will.

I know a school in this country which started some years ago on a humble basis. Faculty and servants were poor. They had some arable land and a few old buildings to utilize for their beginning. One of their first moves after their start was to cultivate their land for food purposes, in all leisure moments. Many of their pupils boarded at the

MODES BASED UPON NECESSITY

Numerous examples cited as proofs

MUCH is said for and against the prevailing fashions, but almost every style that appears may trace its origin to some necessity or special occurrence which the alert fashion dictators have turned to advantage as a basis for a new style. For years women were extremely conventional regarding the use of colors. Black, gray and the shades of browns and blues were the only colors seen on the streets, and the conventional white, pink and blues were the proper colors for evening wear. To verge from this path on to the more striking shades, and, above all, to wear combinations of unusual colors would attract unfavorable comment, but suddenly the rulers of the little Balkan states revolted, and behold, the fashion centers were ablaze with color, and women wore the most striking combinations of startling colors with the utmost confidence, and it was found to be of the greatest value to many in bringing out a youthful appearance. When used in moderation, it was becoming to those who seemed to need a touch of color.

Long gloves came into use because of short sleeves, and shirtwaists because of the necessity of a separate waist to wear with the tailored suit, which in turn came to us because of the need, by business women, of a suitable dress for business wear. Automobiles and sports are responsible for any number of popular styles, from shoes to veils. Furs came into use to provide warmth, but at the present time it is said that they are worn for their grace, their beauty, their picturesque quality—warmth is almost incidental.

Many years ago a certain king thought his head must be protected from the rain and hats quickly sprung into favor. Even the much maligned slashed skirt is a necessity, for women who wear the extreme narrow widths could not walk without the freedom allowable by the slash. The skirts of this season have arrived through a series of evolutions, and are primarily the result of a desire for a skirt which would not require to be lifted when on the street. Long trains and voluminous folds were wearied

RINGS IN THE BEAD BUCKLE

TO make the bead buckle, the brass rings are first covered with close buttonholing, done with silk buttonhole twist and then before the thread is broken, enough crystal beads to cover three fourths of the edge are strung on the thread. The thread is then fastened and carried back over the beads, fastening the thread between each bead to the buttonholed edge. The plain parts of the two rings are fastened together on the plain sides, thus forming the buckle. If small steel or gold beads are used, they can be made to stand out from the ring by stringing about five and then catching the thread into the buttonholed edge, continuing in this way around the ring, says the New Orleans Picayune.

Bead buckles of this kind can also be used for evening slippers, and if made in a large size could be utilized on evening frocks.

LITTLE GIRL'S CHALLIS FROCK

Lace trimmed, with belt of satin

LITTLE girls always are at their best when wearing simple frocks. This one is made with body portion and skirt in one, but, when worn with a belt, it gives quite a different effect from when left loose.

This season the long-waisted or Balcan line is essentially fashionable. This frock is made from dainty little challis with trimming of heavy lace and belt of charmeuse satin.

In one of the small views it is made of batiste with an embroidered finish. It is pretty from any childlike fabric, for it can be made plain or dressy as treated in one way or another.

For the everyday frock to be worn to kindergarten or to school, plaid gingham would be pretty with belt and collar of plain and without trimming. Light weight rose-colored linen would be charming treated just after the manner illustrated and there are numberless ways in which the design can be used.

For the 4-year size the dress will require 2½ yards of material 27, 2 yards 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of banding, to trim as illustrated.

The pattern of the dress (7812) is cut in sizes for children from 2 to 6 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TAPIOCA GLUE

An excellent glue that is harmless, colorless and odorless is made of tapioca, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Cover the desired quantity with cold water, put it over the fire and stir, adding more water as it boils to make a good paste. It can be used to glue wood, leather or paper. For scrap books or photographs it may be necessary to add a little water.



WORKED IN BLUE

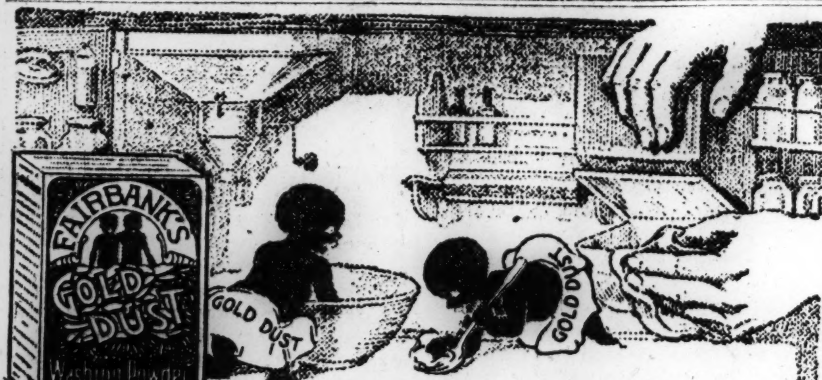
A quaint and pretty centerpiece for the dining room table, when it is not in use, is of white linen worked in china blues, according to the Philadelphia North American.

Get a centerpiece of rather large size and stamp in cross-stitch design. Work the cross-stitching in several shades of blue and edge the centerpiece with torchon or chunly lace. The blue and white is particularly effective if there happens to be a piece of blue and white china near to echo the color note.

Covers for the buffet and the serving table could also be made, and further carry out the color scheme.

HOSE IN SINK

If the dishes are washed in the sink, attach pieces of white rubber hose to the faucets, of convenient length, to carry the water over all the dishes. This will be found to be very convenient, says the Stockton Independent, and also save dishes that might otherwise be broken by striking against the faucets.



Keep your kitchen cabinet, ice box and all utensils delightfully clean with **GOLD DUST**

Quickly brightens metal and makes woodwork snow white. Cleans everything. 5c and larger packages. **THE FAIRBANK COMPANY** CHICAGO

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

The well-dressed woman dresses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys. **Naïad Dress Shields** add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicate refinement and good judgment. Naïad Dress Shields are correctly made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made. Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of Woman's Dress. At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed. **THE O. E. CONOVER CO., N.Y.S.** 161 Franklin St., New York

CARE IN SELECTION OF COLORS

Courage frequently required of a woman

COLOR has been spoken of as the foundation of the whole fashion structure, and when we read that Ruskin says, "Beautiful dress is chiefly beautiful in color, in harmony of parts," we may realize something of the importance which is attached to every change in color which the fashion dictators allow, and how careful the home dressmaker or the woman who designs her own gowns should be in the color scheme which she employs in her new frock.

Much courage is frequently required for the renunciation of a color which one particularly admires, and upon which fashion has placed her stamp of approval, just because it is not becoming. It is with colors as the Parisian fashion designer who recently visited this country said of his gowns: "Choose that which is most becoming to your beauty, in colors most suited to your complexion and appropriate for the occasion, and finally do not wear a Poirat gown unless Poirat gowns are becoming to you." The woman who has the courage to renounce the wearing of a color which is unbecoming to her has taken a long step on the right road toward being well dressed.

Hair, complexion and eyes as well as height, size and carriage of a woman must be carefully considered in selection of colors. If she be a decided brunette, with dark eyes, hair and a clear olive complexion, she can wear yellow, red or orange. If she be a blond, with light brown or yellow hair, eyes that are blue or gray, she can wear the blues, violets and deep greens.

Colors which have a tendency to enlarge the appearance of the figure will be carefully avoided by the stout woman; reds should be entirely abolished and care used even in the selection of gray and brown, for some of the shades of those colors will appear to increase the size.

Present tendencies are steadily away from the startling colors and combinations which prevailed last season. Harshness in tone is rapidly passing, and a movement toward softer shades is apparent. Bright colors are as popular as ever, but the emphasis is on the soft tones. Nature has given us the most wonderful studies in colors, for never has an artist painted with so lavish a

SEEN IN SHOPS

A sweater set consisting of sweater, leggings and toque is an outfit in which the small boy or girl will take delight when the cold weather comes. They are of angora or worsted, in white, gray, tan and reds.

Chevron sets in the silk or washable linen finish come in black, white, cadet blue, yellow, navy, red or light blue. They are easily sewed into place on the sleeve of the coat or blouse.

Becoming to the baby face is the white angora hood edged with marabou or swan's-down. The angora washes admirably says the Newark News.

The shadow valenciennes flouncing from 12 to 18 inches wide comes with a heading top and bottom. This is quickly transformed into dainty corset covers by means of a little wash ribbon.

Tiny bows and loops for the neck made of silk, satin or crepe de chine in a great assortment of colors attract the woman fond of dainty neckwear. Many of these accessories are made up with tiny ribbon flowers.

IN FRYING BASKET

A simple and practical way to boil potatoes is to place them in a wire basket in the saucepan, says the Ladies World. Cooked in this way they can be easily and quickly lifted out when done without being broken, which so often happens when handled with a fork. This method can be used equally well when boiling any other vegetable.

HAIR SWATHED IN SILKY WAVES

Dress fashions expressed in coiffures

THE swathed movement, which seems to be the synthesis of present costumes, and more especially of the evening toilettes, is also found expressed in the new coiffures. The orderly bands and the chignon a la gauloise knotted low on the nape of the neck, seem to have had their day. "Ondoyante et diverse," the hair will be now swathed in silky waves round the head. Sometimes it is arranged like a small tiara says the Washington Herald.

Sometimes the hair is gathered up in a retreating mass on the head and arranged a la Lamballe. A big butterfly bow in black or tete de negre tulle may be placed rather high up above the nape of the neck, filling the space left by the hair, which is brushed straight up from the roots.

The tiny fringe worn on the forehead takes away from this coiffure its somewhat too austere look, and it is sometimes outlined by a string of pearls. The same tulle bow may replace, very successfully for evening wear, the moire or taffetas bow which serves to tie the hair of the young girl.

Some of the hairdressers have tried to revive the chignon arranged like an "8."

TRIED RECIPES

CREAM OF BEET SOUP
TAKE four bunches of blood beets. Pare them, grate and strain through a cloth. Put on the fire and let scald. Let one pint of milk come to a boil and add it to the hot juice; one saltspoonful of salt; cream two tablespoonfuls of sifted flour with two of butter and stir them slowly into the soup and continue stirring until the mixture is as thick as rich cream. Add a sprinkle of black or red pepper as preferred.

PAN-BROILED LOIN CHOPS
Pan broiling is a method of cooking employed when there is no suitable fire for broiling. For the best results it should be employed only in the case of meat from which most of the fat has been removed. Loin chops which are to be pan broiled should have the flank and most of the fat removed. After wiping they should be put into a hot frying pan and turned frequently. In order to avoid piercing the chops in turning them, they should be grasped between two forks or with a knife and fork. The time of cooking will depend, of course, upon the thickness of the chops and whether they are desired well done or not. From six to ten minutes is the usual time. Pressing the chop against the side of the pan will help to complete the cooking. Pan-broiled chops may be served plain or with savory, tomato or onion sauce.—St. Louis Republic.

FEATHER CAKE
Two egg whites, two tablespoons butter. Place the egg whites and softened butter in a cup and fill the cup with milk or water. Pour into a bowl, add one cup of sugar and one and one half cups of flour. Beat with a Dover beater for five minutes. Add three teaspoons of baking powder, one half teaspoon of vanilla and beat again for two minutes. Bake in layers in a shallow pan in a very hot oven.—New Orleans Picayune.

PLUM GUMBO
Wipe five pounds plums, remove and discard stones, and cut pulp in pieces. Force two pounds seeded raisins through a meat chopper; or, if one is not at hand, chop. Wipe three oranges and cut in thin slices, crosswise, removing seeds. Put prepared fruit in preserving kettle, add five pounds granulated sugar, bring to the boiling point and let simmer until of the consistency of a marmalade. Fill jelly glasses with mixture, cool and seal.—Manitoba Free Press.



Was Your Last Batch Of Bread Good?

Will this week's be successful? Or is it a matter of "luck"? Do you succeed at one time and then again spoil a baking?

Pillsbury's Best Flour

removes this element of chance almost entirely. Uniform success might almost be claimed for its users. For this flour is tested. Before ever leaving the mill for your kitchen the Model Pillsbury Bake-shop has proved it a bread-producer—has insured your success. And it has done this by actually baking bread—good by test—from it.

Insure Bread Success by using PILLSBURY'S BEST flour.

If You Like Big Ripe Luscious Grapes

Try the delicious New Grape Juice with the Better Flavor — RED WING GRAPE JUICE.

Better than eating the grapes right from the vines. Better than any grape juice you ever tasted.

RED WING GRAPE JUICE

So much mellow and finer in flavor, crystal clear and free from sediment.

The reason for this exceptional excellence in a grape juice is: First, we carefully select the finest grapes grown in the great Concord Grape Belt. Then we take only the first crush of fruit juice—the richest of the heart of the grape. No water, preservatives or coloring matter added.

In new perfectly clean bottles with the new patent top which you can easily open with your fingers.

Ask your dealer for Red Wing and insist on having it. But if your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and address and \$3.00 and we will ship you a trial case of a dozen plates by prepaid express, or for life we will mail you a sample four-ounce bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY **PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Inc.** FREDONIA, N. Y.



CINNAMON TOAST

Cut bread in circles, butter the round sides, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and toast lightly in hot oven. Delicious to serve with afternoon tea.—Los Angeles Express.

STEAM CITRON

Steam citron before cutting it for Thanksgiving pies, and cakes. Cutting citron is one of the hard things to do, but after steaming it for a few minutes the work will seem easy.—Ladies Home Journal.

Changes in System of Education Are Urged

(Continued from page one)

other measure as approving which the association was asked to put itself on record. This question was discussed by Ernst Makechne of Somerville, Samuel W. McCall of Winchester gave the address of the afternoon.

School hygiene was discussed by a section meeting in the Park Street church. Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, director of hygiene in the Boston public schools, delivered the address.

"I would like to say that I think our system of learning spelling is ineffective. It could be done with less memory work. It is the arbitrary demand upon the child that makes the difficulty. I would like to say the same thing of algebra and geometry for girls and Latin for everybody," said Prof. William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College of Columbia University at the morning session. Professor Kilpatrick spoke on "Freedom in Early Education." He asked:

"Do we not ask for more of old monarchical obedience? We do not get it but do we wish for obedience on that basis? Do we not require of our children knowledge of a kind that is not necessary? Are not some of our demands for knowledge artificial? We must consider if we are treating the child as he ought to be treated. Learning is essentially the organization of experience and these are essentially personal. Too much of our teaching has been the memorization of other people's organization and experience. The child must be allowed to make his own organization and have his own experience. We make him a separate unit. Have we not made the law for one child to help another in school the acme of school folly?"

Professor Kilpatrick urged that the curriculum be made to fit the child, that the teachers be not afraid to bring the doll and the playhouse into the schoolroom, and to give the child more liberty.

Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, told of the teachers retirement law passed by the Legislature last spring. Fundamentals in teaching were presented by L. D. Harvey, president of Stout Institute of Menominee, Wis. He told how every man, woman and child might be interested in going to school.

A feature of the session was a presentation of the work of the Teachers' Annuity Guild by Henry H. Harris of Lowell. This guild is an association formed by teachers to provide for public school teachers after they retire from active service. It is asserted that no grade teacher can lay by enough from her salary for use in her later years and that she is the poorest paid of all skilled laborers. The guild has a permanent fund of \$183,000 but needs \$500,000 in order to provide adequate annuities. Gifts to this fund are requested.

Committees were appointed as follows: Resolutions, Wilbur J. Rockwood, Everett; Frank P. Morse, Revere; Lorne B. Hulsman, Melrose. Nominations, Fred C. Mitchell, Arlington; Maria C. Cole, Chelsea; William D. Parkinson, Waltham; L. Lewis Wightman, Malden.

The meeting was attended by nearly 5000 persons. All the public schools in Middlesex county were closed for the day in order to give the teachers an opportunity to attend.

At the meeting of the high school section in Lorimer hall, James D. Howlett,

chairman, a talk on "The Use of the Question in the Class Room," given by Dr. Romiett Stevens, Teachers College of Columbia University, brought out some statements that surprised the teachers. They were told they talked too much. This was based on some tests that had been made by the college. Stenographers had been sent into class rooms during a number of recitations and they had taken down verbatim reports. It was found that the teacher did almost all the talking while the pupils sat still supposedly drinking in erudition. Dr. Stevens stood for less talking by the teacher and more by the pupils.

W. D. Lewis, principal of the William Penn high school for girls in Philadelphia, gave an address on "The School and the Citizen" in which he laid stress upon the necessity of training for citizenship in the public schools. Right doing in the details of existence he thought as important as a knowledge of grammar or mathematics.

L' SUPERINTENDENT TELLS OF GAIN IN PASSENGERS

Counsel for Men in Controversy Secures Figures to Show Increase in Duties as Result

In support of the contention that the employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company are doing more work now than they did several years ago and therefore deserve more pay John P. Feeney, counsel for the Boston Street Carmen's Union, asked Joseph G. W. Webber, superintendent of division 1, who was the principal witness at the session today before the special arbitration board, to submit figures for several years showing the average number of passengers carried.

By these statistics it appeared that on the Humboldt avenue route in 1909 there were 70 9-10 passengers per trip, in 1910, 73 1-10; 1911, 72 8-10 and 1913, 73 1-10. He said the line had been re-routed and that for June, July and August of this year the average number of passengers carried was 66 9-10, while in November, December and January, a year ago, it was 63 9-10.

Mr. Webber said he approved of the graduated scale, but considered that it should be reduced to seven instead of 13 or 16 years, as it is now.

Y. M. C. A. TO HAVE SUNDAY FORUM

A preliminary meeting will be held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a Sunday afternoon forum for residents of the building. The forum will be under the direction of the social work committee, who are arranging for speakers and music. The association has purchased a motion picture outfit, which will also be used at these meetings. The first public meeting will be Nov. 9. The first ladies' night will be Thursday, Nov. 6, when Havah Hubbard of the Boston Opera House will talk on "Madam Butterfly."

BROTHERHOOD IS MESSAGE OF MARY ANTIN, MAKING SPEECHES SHE SAID SHE NEVER WOULD

Retiring Young Woman Writes and Talks in Social Work, Particularly for Uplift of Jews — Girls Should Be Schooled Apart and for Homemakers, She Says

"Mrs. A. W. Grabau" it is on her visiting cards. Mary Antin she is to the thousands who have read her book and Mary Antin she is trying to keep it, for her home and her public career it is her wish to keep distinct. As Mary Antin she sat in the office of the School Voters League yesterday and talked of her work and other things. One of them was the things she is doing which she had declared she never would do. One of these is addressing audiences. Another is being interviewed, and there she was doing it that very minute. When former President Roosevelt sent to her asking her to make a speech she sent back word that she was not a talking woman. She tried, however, and now she is continuing the experiment. How it will end she does not know.

"I have many subjects," she says. "But only one text. I am trying to preach the old American idea of brotherhood; to give the same chance to your brother as to yourself." She would have a bigger measure of what she calls the real things of life given to all.

When she makes speeches she does not write. When she writes she wants "great spaces of leisure." When she speaks, she composes on her feet. Knowing that she is going to speak she thinks "I will put this in," or "that," but she cannot compose what she shall say until she "feels" her audience.

Ardent as she is in behalf of justice, Mary Antin is not a feminist. Suffrage for women she regards as a part of universal justice, but she is willing to leave to others aggressive work in its behalf. She does not "get excited about it," she says. She is not sorry that it has taken long to bring suffrage to women, for it has given them time to prepare for it.

One of the things on which Mary Antin, grown to womanhood, feels

strongly, is the necessity of giving girls an education that shall prepare them for home careers. "Women," she says, "are not men in petticoats." Because of their distinctive qualities she thinks that American poetry will be different from all other now that women are writing it. Being different from men she would have the girl trained for her womanhood along different lines from those of men. She recognizes that there are women and women, and that some never will make homemakers, but she would have them given the training just the same; there will be plenty of time for the other. She has no details to recommend. Through primary and grammar grades she thinks their education need not be strongly differentiated, but after that, she thinks, it should be decided, and seen no reason why home training should not be carried through college. The time is coming, she insists, when girls' colleges will be planned upon the model of their own and not upon that of men's colleges.

The latest work of this young woman who came to Boston from the Russian pale is to form a class of Jewish children for singing Jewish folk songs. She wants to see the songs preserved. She says that, properly arranged, these songs give a complete history, a perfect picture of the Russian pale. But that is not her only reason for the class. The other is this: The child going to school comes back and plays teacher to his parent, tyrannizes over father and mother, often with depressing results. At the folk-song class the children are sent back to learn from their mothers, and that is a good thing. They learn to respect their parents and the things for which they have stood. It is one of the means, Mary Antin says, of preserving the family life of the immigrant Jew and making worth-while citizens of both parent and child.

NORFOLK COUNTY TEACHERS NAME THEIR OFFICERS

John C. Davis of Canton Is Chosen President at Annual Convention in Jordan Hall

John C. Davis of Canton was elected president of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association at its sixty-seventh annual convention in Jordan hall this afternoon. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Arthur S. Townsend, Quincy; George F. Weston, Jr., Dedham; Carl N. Benson, Wellesley; secretary, Bertha I. Cunningham, Weymouth; treasurer, Clarence Boylston, Milton; councillors, R. E. Pomeroy, Franklin; Edith E. Wright, Brookline; E. Louise Ward, Norwood; Nellie E. Bolles, Braintree; R. E. Currier, Holbrook.

More sympathy for the troublesome boy in school was the plea of Ernest K. Coulter before the Association this morning. Mr. Coulter was formerly clerk of the children's court in New York county and drew from his experience there many stories convincing his hearers that the so-called bad boy is more often a victim than a wilful wrongdoer. He urged the teachers to make sure before condemning, and then while they condemned the act to be careful of the boy. The homes from which the boys came, Mr. Coulter blamed in most instances for the misdeeds of the child, and called upon the teacher to do as much individual work for these children as possible, and to let it not be confined to the school curriculum.

The meeting was the sixty-seventh annual convention of the association, and filled the hall. It was presided over by the president, J. Sherman Richardson of Brookline. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University. These were followed by the singing by 60 boys from the Dedham schools under the direction of John Laing Gibbs. After Mr. Coulter's address they gave another group of songs.

The afternoon session included a talk by Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, on the "Revolution Law," and an address by Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, New York. His subject was "Ours the Day and Land of Opportunity."

POSTAL COMPANY SAYS PHONE CO. DISCRIMINATES

(Continued from page one)

the \$100,000,000 worth of stock that the Western Union controlled.

Lists of officials connected with the American company and the Western Union Telephone Company were filed with the commission. A list of the officials of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was also filed.

Mr. Adams continuing his testimony said that since the American company took over the Western Union it has closed a number of small offices which it previously operated all over the country and in other cases united with the telephone offices. He said the telegrams handled by the Western Union are also handled by 24 associate telephone companies and they have 150 offices. The Western Union, he said, has had the exclusive use of the word "telegram." In some states this, however, has been abolished, including New York, Pennsylvania and some of the central and western states.

In regard to the diversion of calls, Mr. Adams cited a case at Westfield, Mass., on Jan. 7, where, when a subscriber said he wanted to send a telegram, he was informed he would be connected with the Western Union. Two other similar experiences were related.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Hall of the New England telephone company Mr. Adams agreed to have his company listed under a number if the Western Union were listed under a number also. Asked if he had considered the question of convenience to the subscriber Mr. Adams contended that the subscriber's convenience did not justify discrimination.

Mr. Hall addressing Vice-President Adams: "Did you have any discrimination until the amalgamation of the companies?"

Mr. Adams: "No. We had no complaints either in regard to calls being delayed or diverted. Since then, however, complaints have been received and we have sent out circulars to our subscribers asking them to report any discrimination or delay of calls."

Mr. Overbaugh said that two petitions had already been filed by his company charging discrimination. He pointed out that New York and Missouri commissions had made a finding that if a subscriber asked for a telegram they said whether it was for the Western Union or the Postal Telegraph or called by numbers, each having its own number. John F. Walker of Dorchester, John B. Driscoll, Frank B. Travers, J. A. McGlinchey and Fred Cook also testified.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR HONOLULU
HONOLULU—Honolulu will be equipped with the latest police and fire alarm boxes, and the police and fire forces will be increased in number. If recommendations to be made to the board of supervisors by Honolulu civil service commission are adopted, says the Star-Bulletin.

TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OBJECT OF STUDY

Commissioners of Education in the New England States and New York Educator Are Guests at Convention at Harvard

Commissioners of education in the New England states and the recently elected commissioner of education for New York state will be guests of honor at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools which begins this afternoon in the lecture hall of Harvard University and continues through tomorrow.

The general subject for this afternoon's meeting is the preparation for teaching in secondary schools. The need of better preparation of this class of teachers will be discussed by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York university. Present facilities for such preparation in New England will be discussed by Prof. Raymond MacFarland of Middlebury college. William Orr, deputy commissioner of education in Massachusetts, will tell of the aim and standard for preparation of secondary school teachers in New England. A dinner and reception at the Harvard Union will occupy this evening. Supt. Payson Smith of Maine, Supt. Henry C. Morrison of New Hampshire, Supt.

Mason S. Stone of Vermont, Commissioner David Snedden of Massachusetts, Commissioner Walter E. Ranger of Rhode Island and Commissioner John H. Finley of New York are announced to speak.

The business meeting will be held tomorrow morning. There will be a report of delegates to the college entrance examination board and a report of the committee appointed to study facilities offered in New England for the training of secondary school teachers. The general subject of the morning's discussion will be measurements of efficiency in instruction. Measurements of efficiency in college will be discussed by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard; in secondary schools by Supt. Frank E. Spaulding of Newton. To Prof. George Drayton Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University, is assigned a discussion of this question: "Is Accuracy Possible in Measurement of Efficiency in Instruction?"

Enoch Case Adams is president of the association and Walter Ballou Jacobs of Brown University, treasurer.

HEAD OF SALVATION ARMY IN UNITED STATES FOR 21 DAYS

General Bramwell Booth Will Look Over Work Being Done and See His Brother, Head of the Volunteers of America

WOULD FAVOR UNION

NEW YORK—Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation army, arrived here today on the Lusitania. He was accompanied by Adjutant-General Kitching, his secretary.

This is General Booth's first trip to America. He will go west as far as Winnipeg, Man., returning in time for the national convention here Nov. 18. He plans to remain in the United States for 21 days and during that time will hold 63 meetings.

General Booth declared that the object of his visit was to look over the work of the army here. He will visit his brother, Ballington Booth, who is head of the Volunteers of America. Asked as to the prospects of union between the two organizations, General Booth said: "I have never heard of such a prospective alliance. Of course I would welcome it."

15,000 Push Work Along

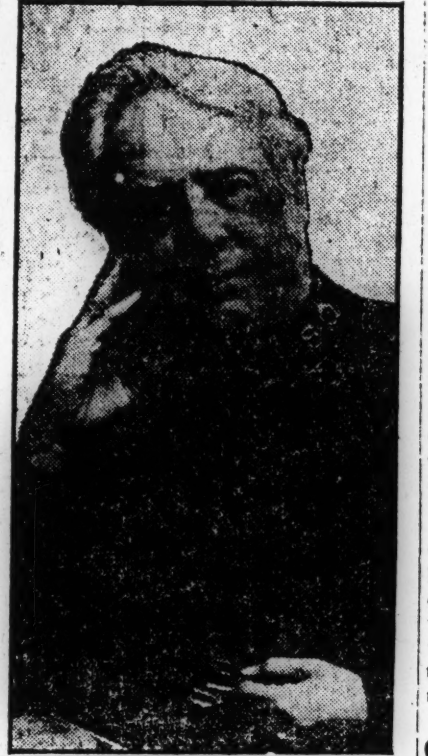
Gen. William Bramwell Booth is in command of an organization which tells its message to the world in 34 distinct languages. Those of all languages, nations and tongues who are identified with the Salvation Army joyfully obey any command issued by the new general, just as they did the mandates of his father.

General Booth is in command of 15,000 officers and cadets, and 5000 employees who have no official rank accept him as their general commander. He also commands, through the delegated agencies, more than 25,000 bandmen, 10,000 songsters and 55,000 local or non-commissioned officers.

More than 9000 corps and outposts are commanded by General Booth and by his authority, sustained by the Salvation Army international cabinet; 82 periodicals are issued, scores of industrial homes where men are reclaimed, shelters for women, homes for children, hotels, "prison gates," farms and other uplift establishments exist in every land.

For the past he now occupies he has had 40 years of careful training.

Gen. William Bramwell Booth is a native of Halifax, England. Although chosen early as his father's chief lieutenant, his initiation into the work was accompanied by severe discipline. Every moment, except those devoted to rest and worship, was occupied in some kind of work. At the office he was obliged to do



GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH

labor that today is assigned to the janitor or scrub woman. He cleaned out inkwells and made himself generally useful. In the evenings he preached in the worst sections of London. For years he struggled against heavy odds until success was won.

Although the present general has never been in America, he is kept thoroughly informed, through his sister, Commander Eva Booth, of current events in army circles here. Like his father, he looks to the United States and Canada for large accomplishments in Salvation Army work in the future.

In addition to overseeing the religious enterprises of the world-wide movement, he takes an active interest in a bank, an insurance company, an immigration company and scores of other industries. Most of the persons who are doing the responsible work in connection with the bank and insurance company at London are converts of the Salvation Army. He cooperated with his father in the production of "In Darkest England," a book that unfolds a world-wide plan for betterment. He was largely instrumental in formulating plans for the restoration to society of discharged prisoners.

Early in his active connection with the Salvation Army Bramwell Booth reached the same conclusion as his father—that to preach to men and women who were hungry was often to go on a barren mission.

Out of this conviction developed the industries which, together with the collections and voluntary offerings, produce an annual revenue of \$30,000,000.

AMERICAN HOTEL MEN PLAN EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF EAST

The American Hotel Protective Association of the United States and Canada has been in operation just three years. To bring the workings of the organization more directly before the hotel men of the East an educational tour has been arranged. At the different meetings the aims and objects of the organization will be explained. The work of the department of accounts and investigations will be exemplified. The necessity of uniform liability laws will be emphasized. The absolute need of a proper and legal definition of the word "hotel" will be shown. A new method by which a guest is to establish his credit will be introduced.

These subjects will be placed before those attending the meetings in a clear and concise manner by such well known hotel men as F. N. Bain of Newburgh, Edward M. Tierney of New York, John McGlynn of Troy, William W. Davis of

Boston, Samuel F. Dutton of Denver, Rome Miller of Omaha, John C. Roth of Chicago, Charles C. Horton of Chicago and Edwin H. Lee.

The party will leave Chicago Nov. 6 and will visit Detroit, Buffalo, Troy, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. The members will go back to Chicago Nov. 19 to attend the meeting of the National Congress of Hotel Associations on Nov. 21.

TORPEDO BOAT GOES TO SEA

Bound for Newport, R. I., the new United States torpedo boat destroyer Cummings steamed from the Charlestown navy yard this morning. Since Sept. 30 the Cummings has been here receiving her fittings. The Cummings was built at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

BANGOR HOST OF TEACHERS CONVENTION

BANGOR, Me.—Teachers from all parts of the state are attending the sessions of the Maine Teachers Association today. Most of the delegates arrived Thursday in time for the general session in city hall where a large school orchestra, student musicians from many high schools all over the state, furnished music. President W. B. Andrews of Westbrook presided and addresses were delivered by Superintendent Payson Smith and Principal W. D. Lewis of Pennsylvania High School for Girls, Philadelphia.

Principal W. D. Lewis of Philadelphia spoke on the topic, "The High School and the Citizen." To the question, "What is the purpose of the American public school for which the people are paying over \$400,000,000 annually?" he gave these answers:

The answer of tradition based upon the theory that knowledge of itself is sufficiently desirable to justify this expense and that the fundamental purpose of the school is the increase in the sum total of knowledge.

The answer based upon the modern social conscience which emphasizes the necessity of education aimed to secure the most intelligent, conscientious, patriotic and efficient citizenship possible.

"Our present school system is not the result of careful planning, but an attempt to unite diverse elements which arose largely as separate units; it is not, therefore, completely unified nor based on the developing needs of the pupils," declared Prof. Arthur J. Jones of Orono, at the session of superintendence and secondary schools.

CITY CONTROL OF COUNTY UPHELD IN BOARD REPORT

Boston should continue to have control of the government of Suffolk county, but the city of Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop should pay their proportionate share of the county expenses based upon the assessed valuations of the respective towns, according to the recommendation of a special commission appointed by Governor Foss. The commission consisted of Judge Rumpus of Quincy, former Mayor Hayes of Springfield, and James H. P. Dyer of Leominster.

The commission says that "since 1821, when Boston received its city charter, it has expended over \$35,000,000 net on account of county expenditures, towards which Chelsea, now a city, as well as Revere and Winthrop, if they had paid their share of the same, would have contributed at least \$750,000."

CIVIC LEAGUE TO CONSIDER HOUSING

Aspects of the housing problem will be taken up at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League Nov. 20 at its headquarters, 3 Joy street. The Rev. Edward Cummings, president of the league, will preside.

Subjects in connection with the work of the league to come under consideration include: "Playground Work," Thomas Curley; "What We Have Done for Housing," Edward T. Hartman; "The Zoning System in Its Relation to Housing Reform," Frank B. Williams, secretary to the height of buildings commission, New York city; "The Juvenile Court Situation," C. C. Carstens.

WASTE LAND TAX COMMISSION BEGINS ITS STATE HEARINGS

Taxation of wild or forest lands in this state is the subject of the hearing at the State House this afternoon where, by the commission appointed by the last Legislature to investigate and make recommendations to the next General Court is seeking information from all who are in a position to enlighten it.

William D. T. Trefry, tax commissioner, and F. W. Kane, state forester, are scheduled to give other hearings in Greenfield on Nov. 5, Springfield on Nov. 6, Pittsfield, Nov. 7; Worcester, Nov. 14, and at the State House once again on Nov. 21. All the sessions are at 2 p. m.

A SHUMAN & CO
THE SERVICE STORE

A BARGAIN In Women's GLOVES!

Genuine values—the only kind at Shuman Corner—like this, cannot be offered every day. But every day you will find here the utmost in service and true worth.

Just received—19 dozen gloves. French Kid. Two clasp. In white self, black self, tan, black with white stitching and white with black stitching. Regularly sold everywhere at \$1.50 the pair. While they last at

\$1.15
Shuman Corner
BOSTON

NATIONAL HEAD OF D. A. R. IS GUEST OF BAY STATE WOMEN

Mrs. W. C. Story Makes Principal Address at Meeting Today — Back Bay Reception Later

Mrs. Katherine Higgins of Worcester spoke on the "Welfare of Women and Children" today at the conference of the Massachusetts Society of Daughters of the American Revolution at King's chapel. The new state regent, Mrs. George O. Jenkins, presided.

Greetings were brought to the Massachusetts society by the state regent of the New Hampshire society, Mrs. Charles C. Dodge.

The afternoon session opens with an organ recital by Mrs. Lawrence A. Sprague.

The principal address of the session is made by Mrs. William Cummings Story, president-general of the national society D. A. R. Mrs. Story will be entertained late today by Mrs. Charles H. Bond at 123 Commonwealth avenue. There will be a dinner at the Vendome tonight.

MAYOR SEES LOSS IN COUNCIL DELAY

Delay of the council to accept the order for \$110,000 for the furnishing of the city hall annex will cost the city thousands of dollars, said Mayor Fitzgerald, following a special session of council yesterday, at which the order was referred to the executive committee on the recommendation of the finance commission.

with the exception of the Pittsfield hearing which is at 10 a. m.

The commission has no definite plan for taxation of the wild land in the estate. Mr. Trefry says that it depends upon the testimony that is given at the hearings as to what recommendations the commission will make.

Mr. Trefry desires to hear from as many as he can and expects that the various hearings to be held will effectually cover the cities and towns of the entire state. He is expecting information from the farmers, assessors and grange members.

File's

The Panama Canal in Model
Admission Free
Get Tickets on First Floor

Men's Homespun Topcoats

STILL talking REGENTS, but with the emphasis on the new BLACK-RAMPANT mixtures.

Six months ahead of time we are showing these new homespuns where BLACK predominates instead of WHITE.

Heather mixtures are also new in REGENT topcoats.

Topcoat weather, a topcoat store and REGENT HOMESPUN topcoats, the coat of the season.

Drop in and see why they are so popular. \$30 to \$65 with English and Scotch cosins.

(FILEN'S—SECOND FLOOR, AS IS THE MEN'S NO-TIP BARBER SHOP)

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Chicago's
Finest Hotel

WHETHER you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

RATES:

One Person	Two Persons	Per Day
Room with detached bath, \$2 to \$3	Room with detached bath, \$3 to \$5	
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Connecting rooms and suites as desired

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ERNEST J. STEVENS
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Stop at the Chicago Beach Hotel, in the city's most beautiful park and residence district, away from downtown noise. Only 10 minutes to loop district stores and theaters. Delightful sociability. Dancing, orchestra. Special winter rates.

RATES:

European Plan	Rooms with use of bath	Per Day
Rooms with use of bath, \$4 a day up	Rooms with Private bath, \$5 a day up	
Rooms with Private bath, \$5 a day up	Rooms with Private bath, \$3 a day up	

Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book.

Address Manager
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51ST BOULEVARD, HYDE PARK, CHICAGO



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A most excellent hotel the year around. 600 rooms with bath. Rates all American Plan. EDWARD R. BRADLEY, Proprietor. H. H. McLEAN, Manager.

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"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service
Harmonious Atmosphere
Moderate Rates
European Plan

Owned and operated by The Portland Hotel Co.
N. K. OLARK, Asst. Mgr. G. K. KAUFMAN, Manager.




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Every Luxury and Comfort
Complete Equipment
Correct Service
Rates: \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day

PHIL METSCHAN, JR., Manager



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St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor Readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

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Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

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PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE. E. F. DUNN, Lessee



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(For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)



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MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
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JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.



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A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL
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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF JAMES WOODS



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In the Heart of the City
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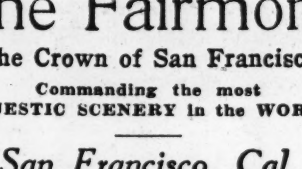
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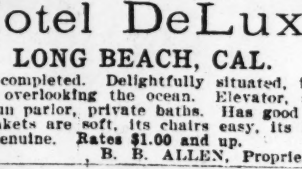
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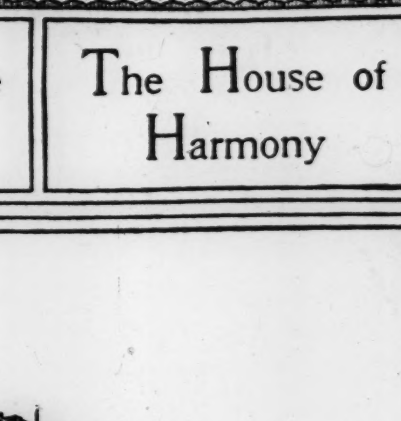
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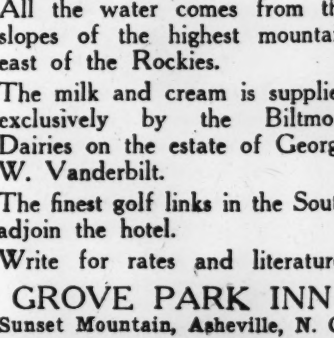
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Cost \$1,500,000
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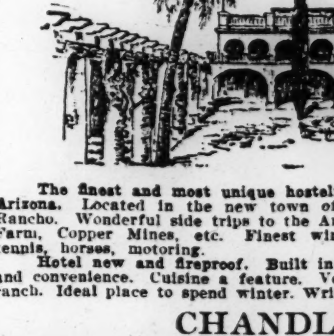
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Hotel new and fireproof. Built in the Mission style of architecture. Every comfort and convenience. Cuisine a feature. Vegetables, fruit, poultry and meats grown on hotel ranch. Ideal place to spend winter. Write for booklet, Mrs. W. H. ROBINSON, Manager



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MODERN EUROPEAN HOTEL MODERATE RATES

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The comfort of its guests is the first consideration of the management. Write for booklet.

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Transient rates from \$2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath.

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American Plan \$3.00 per day up.
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Correspondence invited.
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125 Rooms. Marine View

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A Lunch Room for men and women which combines good food with reasonable prices. You are invited to give us a trial.

Lunch 11-3 Tea 3:30-5:30

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MODERATE PRICES

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Within five minutes of principal railway terminals. Situation ideal.

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Single rooms Double rooms Double bedrooms, double dressing-room and bath Suites—Parlor, bedroom and bath Each room with bath

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Service and cuisine unexcelled.

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Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, Boston

Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths

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ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS

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For Both Transient and Permanent Guests

The Distinctive Boston House and one of the most inviting and homelike hotels in the world.

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Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates. American plan cafe.

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Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.

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Beacon Hill, Opposite State House

Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally located, superb view; rooms hot and cold water \$1.00 and up; private bath \$1.50 up. Send for booklet.

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Special Care Given to Automobile Parties

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Very desirable Suites of from Three to Ten Rooms

Beautiful Banquet Hall for Private Parties

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A quiet, restful inn by the sea. Open year round. Splendid heating system. Rooms with or without private bath. Send for descriptive booklet.

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Hotel and Travel Department of The Christian Science Monitor

will supply you with necessary detailed information regarding same, arrange for tickets and reservations and aid you in many ways, thus adding to the pleasure of your projected trip.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

WASHINGTON HERALD—Is there a city in the United States as free from slums as Washington? Instead of eliminating the so-called slums why not go a step farther and see that any and all tumble-down shacks and insanitary buildings are removed, no matter where located? Of course, any plan considered must provide for the housing at low cost of those who are ejected from their homes. It is a long step, and a most important one, to provide real homes for those who can afford to pay but the merest trifle in rents. The idea is a most commendable one, but in spreading it broadcast the promoters owe it to Washington, the most beautiful city in the country, if not in the world, also to impress upon the nation that there are no slums in the capital in the sense such localities are known in other cities.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—The Citizens Association has come out emphatically for a constitutional convention "at the earliest practicable date as the surest means of obtaining an additional charter power for the city and as the only means of securing the power to consolidate the three municipalities" (Chicago, Cook county, sanitary district). The council is urged to petition the governor of Illinois to call a special session of the Legislature "to consider the supreme need for holding a constitutional convention." The special council committee on charter legislation, of which

Alderman Captain is chairman, would do well to consider action on the line of the association's resolutions. The committee has been working on the theory advanced by Colonel Foreman and taken up by the Association of Commerce that the line of least resistance is by way of a charter convention, but the committee consistently and wisely can take up the constitutional convention plan. It is far the better way to get a modern charter, more inclusive and more direct. We shall putter for years with piecemeal charter changes, and even after we have got all we can get by this arduous method we shall lack what we seriously need, the larger consolidations of the metropolitan district. But Chicago ought not to look at the constitutional convention proposal from a selfish local point of view. We are citizens of the state and the state needs constitutional relief. Not only Chicago but the state has long outgrown the constitution of 1870, and while our needs may be more dramatic and urgent, they are not more real than those of the state.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The controversy over the university entrance requirements is something for the educators to settle. Its main interest for the public is in the question whether the university is, in fact, a continuation of the high school. On the one side, it is argued, that the pupil who has been graduated by a high school ought on that fact to be received into the university. This would make the university only another step in the upward progress of the pupil from the first grade. On the other hand, it is argued that not all high school students are fitted to enter the university, and that they must be weeded out by the application of a university standard. The compromise position is that high school students should be received and tried out by the university, that their deficiencies should be noted, and that they should be assisted to make them up. Which is the best position is hardly clear to the layman. However, the idea that the university should articulate automatically with the secondary school and open a big door of higher education to all the children of the state, denying none and welcoming all, is very attractive. But it is full of difficulties. The university conceives of itself as having a distinct work to do, differentiated somewhat from that of the high schools. It could not accommodate all who come on the theory that, having passed the high school their next goal is the university. Nor is it wise that the university should hold out the lure of a higher education to those who are not fitted for it, who have no taste for the further drudgery of scholarships, and who would be happier out in the world making their living and advancing in a calling than in spending four more years cooped up in college. There seems to be a duty devolving on school superintendents to assist the university in making the proper separation of their graduates. They should not send all to the university, nor should the university without a trial refuse those sent in good faith by the superintendents.

AD CLUB EXHIBIT PLANNED

SPOKANE, Wash.—The first annual advertising show of the Spokane Ad Club will be held the latter part of November

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 15 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

REAL ESTATE

CHAPIN'S Illustrated Farm Guide Postpaid, describing Mt. Pleasant estate for boys' school and 600 others. 394 Washington St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRAND NEW SUITES

1135-1141 Commonwealth Avenue—Suits containing 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, kitchens and bathrooms, beautifully finished; every possible modern improvement; large reception hall; A. B. C. elevator; steam heat; continuous hot water; janitor service; gas and electric lights, gas range; tile baths, porcelain plumbing; awnings, shades and screens; 15 min. to Park st. Apply to owners on premises days and evenings.

BERENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Tel. Brighton 1006-M. Haymarket 2044

ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE, 15 Ware st.—Pleasant, sunny rooms in private family, 8 min. from Harvard st. Tel. 2-1111.

ST. STEPHEN'S STREET, 20—Front parlor, suitable for business; also other rooms.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED room, connecting bath, and meals in quiet neighborhood wanted about Nov. 1, by young married couple. Address H. P. Raynsford, Hotel Carleton, Boylston st.

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—A few table boarders; choice of meals optional. Apply 116 Gainsboro st., suite 2; tel. B. B. 2238-R.

PIANOS

VOSE

PIANO ROOMS

The VOSE guarantee of quality that goes with every piano sold at the VOSE PIANO ROOMS is your protection against imposition and your assurance of genuine intrinsic worth.

A visit to the VOSE PIANO ROOMS and a comparison of the VOSE offerings with what you have seen elsewhere will give you the convincing proof of the truth of this statement.

Low prices and easy terms of payment.

160 Boylston Street

FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—One vertical 323 triple single-acting power pump of the best manufacture, to be used with electric motor. Apply M. B. Box 153, Duxbury, Mass.

FOR SALE—Antique mahogany desk; also roll top and chair; nearly new. W. 573, Monitor Office, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTOR would invest \$2500 with efficient services in clean, paying business; give particulars in first letter. Address E 28, Monitor Office.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES

SHOES



They Are Trustworthy



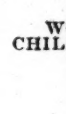
WALK-OVER are good shoes because they give you all the finest essentials—style, quality, fit—in the greatest degree—the result of forty years' study of foot needs.

Their unapproachable style, strong lines and splendid fit are qualities that prove in service.



MEN
WOMEN
CHILDREN

Get fitted, in the Walk-Over way, to the trustworthy Walk-Over Shoe.



MEN
WOMEN
CHILDREN

Walk-Over Shoe Co.

153 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

FURS

FURS

FURS FROM THE COLDEST REGIONS

are finer, fuller furred, more lustrous, BETTER in every respect—and ONLY these varieties are used in making up the magnificent Fur Coats, Fur Sets and Fur Lined Coats and Wraps that comprise our immense collection.

Every courtesy and attention extended you whether you come to purchase or just to look.

The House of George

259 WOODWARD AVENUE DETROIT, MICH.
F. H. ROLLINS, Pres. and Manager

EDUCATIONAL

ELOCUTION
ENGLISH LITERATURE
Evening classes now forming
EMMA JANE SMITH
634 Cass Ave.

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

DISARMAMENT APPROVED BY STATE GRANGE

Resolutions Indorse Congressional Cut of Battleship Program and Praise Peace Work of Officers in Mr. Wilson's Cabinet

PROGRESS IS ASSERTED

Rule of justice and reason to govern the nations of the world was urged in resolutions adopted by the annual meeting of the Massachusetts state grange in Faneuil hall Thursday. Nearly 600 candidates for the sixth degree were admitted at the evening session.

Charles M. Gardner of Westfield, master of the grange, presided over the meeting. Former Congressman Samuel W. McCall spoke for "International Justice" and Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the National Peace Association, addressed the grangers on "Reason Better Than War."

The resolution passed by the grangers was in part as follows:

"Keenly sensible that the burden of taxation for the present monstrous armaments of the nation falls most heavily on the agricultural and industrial classes, we gratefully hail the warm response of our secretary of the navy to the recent proposal of the head of the British admiralty for international cooperation in the limitation of naval armaments and expenditure. We gratefully recognize the enlightened and courageous action of Congress in the last two years in cutting down our own battleship program and we urge uncompromising adherence to this progressive policy and to all measures which tend to the supplanting of the rule of force by the rule of reason and justice among nations."

"I believe," said Mr. McCall, "that if the farmers will take up the cause of peace they can arrest this mad expenditure upon monsters of the ocean so that the money now wasted in warfare may be turned to peaceful pursuits."

EXHIBITION OF ART IN NEW YORK SHOWS MANY OLD MASTERS

NEW YORK—The New York Historical Society has placed on exhibition old masters valued at more than a million dollars. The pictures that already were on exhibition have been crowded together until the walls of the institution hardly can be seen. There are still, however, more than 400 paintings in the basement of the building.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING CLOSES

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An address by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the new social obligations of the church featured the closing session of the fifteenth triennial council of Congregational churches last evening.

BAY STATE NEWS

WAKEFIELD

The Rev. Hugh A. Heath, D. D., who has been elected general secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, will tender his resignation to the local Baptist church next Sunday. He is now serving his thirteenth term here.

Russell Savage, Manson Dillaway, Raymond Griffith and Dean Waldron will be the speakers at a debate of the Boys Club of the high school next Monday evening on the question, "Resolved, That No Man Should Serve More Than Two Terms as President of the United States."

LEXINGTON

A sketch will be presented this evening at the town hall.

Mrs. George W. Coleman of Boston, president of the interdenominational council of the Woman's Home Mission, will speak on "The Immigration Question" this afternoon at the meeting of the women of this town in the Lexington First Baptist church at 3 o'clock.

MAYNARD

The annual bazaar of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal church will be held this evening and tomorrow afternoon and evening in the vestry of the church.

The members of the senior class of the Maynard high school will hold a dancing party in Cooperative hall this evening.

MEDFORD

Negotiations are under way for a settlement of the labor difficulty which has been retarding the erection of the high school addition.

WINTHROP

There will be a Halloween party at the parish house of the Episcopal church this evening. The classes at the Murell gymnasium of this church will be opened early next month or as soon as a teacher can be secured for both afternoon and evening work.

MALDEN

On account of the opening of the Maplewood branch of the public library, the delivery stations at 526 Salem street, 40 Faulkner street, 94 Main street and the Linden sub-station have been closed. Petitions are in circulation to have the Linden station reopened.

MELROSE

Paving of the easterly side of Main street and the car tracks started this week and is now completed between city hall and Grove street while the work on the westerly side of Main street from the Malden line to Porter street has practically been completed.

CHELSEA

There are no sessions of the schools today as the teachers are attending the Middlesex county convention in Tremont Temple.

EVERETT

Perry Sefton of Green street has been appointed superintendent of the park department. He will take charge tomorrow.

DEDHAM

The Ladies Charitable Society will hold a sale at the Congregational chapel Nov. 5.

RUBBER GOODS

RUBBER GOODS

RUBBER GOODS

Men's and Women's Mackintoshes, Etc.

We have a complete stock of MACKINTOSHES at \$5 to \$25

Also ENGLISH GABERDINES at \$10 to \$30

RUBBER COATS—Every Coat Guaranteed
Men's Featherweight Rubber Coats, Gray, Tan, sizes 42 to 48. Regular price \$5.00, this week, \$2.00
Misses' and Boys' Black Rubber, \$2.75 and 3.50
Misses' and Boys' Mackintosh, \$5.00 to 10.00
Men's Black Rubber Coats, \$3.50 and 4.00

Men's Featherweight Black Rubber, \$5.00
Ladies' Featherweight Black Rubber, \$5.00
Ladies' Medium Weight Black Rubber, \$7.50
Firemen's Double Coated Coats, \$4.50
Drivers' Double Coated Coats, \$5.50
Police Coats, \$5.50
Auto Shirts, \$5.00 and 6.00

BAILEY RUBBER CO. 22 Boylston Street Boston

Goods Delivered Anywhere Free. Mail Orders Filled. 100-Page Catalogue Free. Rubber Goods Repaired

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND Hothouse PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. 25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

H. A. Hovey & Co.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET BOSTON

For 87 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the Dairy.
E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor

ENGRAVING

ENGRAVED WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE BEST STATIONERY FOR SOCIAL BUSINESS-USE - SAMPLES FREE
ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS
THE CHAS. H. ELLIOTT CO.
1640 LEXINGTON AVE. PHILADELPHIA

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Louise Chocolates
1/4 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.00
"WHOLESALELY INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET"

AGENTS WANTED

To sell genuine Irish linens in all localities; full line of hand embroidered and handkerchiefs; a clean, profitable proposition for reliable parties who are willing to work. M. MILLER, P. O. Box 806, Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MINING—Mine Superintendent with 18 years' practical experience in gold quartz and placer, as assayer, bookkeeper, mill and mine foreman and superintendent; will be open for engagement January, 1914; good knowledge of construction work; can produce results economically. Address E 8, Monitor Office.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retimed. Hats bandied and bound while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, MAKER OF MEN'S FINE CLOTHES. Fall styles now ready for inspection. Unsurpassed facilities for altering, pressing and repairing. Ladies' and gentlemen's apparel. 68 Huntington Ave.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Counselor-at-Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. New York address 303 W. 180th St.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER, THOMAS W. DIXON, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, 626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer, PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

C. A. S. FROST, Attorney at Law, Mills Building, San Francisco.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISING

PRINTERS

Calling Cards, Wedding and Business Announcements printed or engraved. Carlton Building. Main 1834.
The CALVERT-HATCH CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cleveland Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 728 Osborn Bldg.

PORTLAND, OREGON

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Modern home in high class residential district; 8 rooms and Dutch kitchen; price \$7500; reasonable terms. Mrs. LOVELLA REYNOLDS, 568 Spruce st.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

ROBERT BOICE CARSON, Teacher of Singing, 304-5 Stearns Building

JAMAICA PLAIN

The Men's Club of the St. Johns church, assisted by the members of the Girls Friendly Society, will hold a Halloween party in the church tonight.

The first ladies night of the Highland Club will take the form of a Halloween party tonight.

CHARLES W. SHARP

High Grade Meats Cleanliness, Quality and Value
Poultry, Provisions and Vegetables
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

Phones 1806-1807-1808 Oxford

PORTER'S MARKET

149-151 Summer Street BOSTON
FOR 45 YEARS THE "STORE OF QUALITY"
ALL GOOD THINGS TO EAT IN ALL SEASONS
"DELIVERIES"

BOOKS

Greatest Show on Earth—Only 25c
120 different animal performers in brilliant costumes take part in this new, up-to-date Moving-Picture Circus. There's a parade, a merry-go-round, a sea voyage, an automobile trip, a singing and dancing class of the funniest animals you ever saw, and other performances that bring a laugh at every turn. Dozens of catchy jingles. Size 6 1/2 x 11 inches, on "indestructible" material. Sent postpaid for 25c (coin or stamps). Moving-Picture, Circus, Fair, Dollies, Teddies and Animals. Five in all. Boston, for \$1.25 postpaid. Good terms to dealers.
IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, 202 So. Clark St., CHICAGO

PHOTOGRAPHY

Lantern Slides and Photographs of Travel, History, Science, Art and Religious Subjects
SLIDES, Plain and Colored, made from Photographs, Drawings, etc. LECTURE SETS with descriptive readings. LANTERNS and ACCESSORIES.

We Photograph Anything, Anytime, Anywhere.
William H. Rau, 238 South Camac Street Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE

134 Acres, 16 Miles From the White House
Light loam, clay subsoil; 30 acres in virgin timber. Balance cleared; well watered; in splendid neighborhood. Price only \$4000. Terms to suit. My specialty is suburban and farm properties near Washington, D. C.
W. P. McDOWELL, Washington, D. C.

SHIRTS REPAIRED

SHIRTS REPAIRED—New cuffs and neck bands, sleeves lengthened or shortened; also other repairs; long experience in this work. MISS ISABEL V. YOUNG, 4024 Irving st., Brookland, D. C.

ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOMS, neat, clean; near Union stations, Capitol, library. MRS. COOK, 159 Mass. ave., N. E.

MERCHANTS in Washington, D. C., desiring Monitor advertising should address: F. L. KUMMY, 406 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHED decorating business wants associate, non-active, to finance contracts for half profits; best references. L. 9, 750 So. Bldg., Chicago.

FAMILY HOTELS

SHERIDAN PARK HOTEL, 4631 Racine Ave.—Refined family hotel; \$8-\$12 single. Wilson Exp. to Wilson av. Tel. Edge 2721.

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
MARSHALL SMITH & FEINDT, LAWYERS, 752 Otis Bldg., Chicago

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZBY, 750 People's Gas Building

SEWICKLEY, PA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Notions, China, Glass, Sewickley, Pa. Wedding Presents a MARTHA B. Speciality. Dolls and Christmas Toys. NEVIN

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

ROOMS

439 W. 123RD (APT. 16)
Settlement worker offers furnished room in apartment, large, sunny, prettily decorated, closet, lavatory, elevator; ladies only. Call afternoons.

New York Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6025 Metropolitan building.

WORCESTER, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

An Established Reputation of 14 Years
BON-MARCHE
SPECIALIZING
in Women's, Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' New Fall and Winter Wearing Apparel. Worcester's only strictly cash garment store.
635-640 Main Street WORCESTER, MASS.

PRINTERS

SPECIALISTS IN

Wedding Invitations and Society Printing

The Davis Press, Inc.

GOOD PRINTING

Graphic Arts Building, Worcester, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DENTISTS

DR. AUSTIN MACD. LOWRIE, 422 Chester Avenue, Tel. Woodland 3826. W. Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY to make himself generally useful; salary to start \$5; give full particulars. W. TALLAFERRO, Room 407, 14 Wall st., New York city.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, with clerical knowledge, for large tannery; state experience, salary and salary expected; permanent position. L. E. LORR, 40 Gloverville, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED CHINA STOCKMEN wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

EXPERIENCED FURNITURE PACKERS and finishers wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., Apply at warehouse, 251 W. 17th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED HARNESS MAKER wanted; able to operate on sewing machine. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg., GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOER wanted at once; will pay good wages to the right party. ELMER ROGERS, 210 Walnut st., Williamsport, Pa.

FURNITURE FINISHERS, experienced, wanted. Apply at warehouse, GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., 251 West 17th st., New York.

MAN AND WIFE, Protestant, as cook and butler in small family. J. C. LOURD, 120 E. 10th st., Philadelphia.

OLICHO and LINOLEUM CUTTER'S HELPER wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

PIANIST and VIOLINIST wanted—Young men of pleasant address to teach at \$1.75 per hour, according to ability also board in good home in exchange for several hours' secretary work daily; good opportunity for young men. J. C. LOURD, 120 E. 10th st., Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPETENT GIRL wanted for general housework in apartment; family of two, plain cook and laundress; references required. MRS. H. H. COSTE, 140 Wadsworth av., New York.

CORSETT—Repairs, steel stitchers and strippers wanted; good pay and steady work model. KOPS BROS., 16th st. and Irving pl., New York.

CORSETT—Stripper, steel stitchers, boners and cleaners; good pay and steady work model. KOPS BROS., 16th st. and Irving pl., New York.

DRAPERY SEWERS, competent, thoroughly experienced. Apply at office of general manager, B. H. MACY & CO., New York.

EXPERIENCED GLOVE MENDER wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

EXPERT MARCEL WAVER wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

GERMAN GIRL wanted for general housework, suburban town near New York; family of 4 adults, 2 children; personal references required. F. H. BAILEY, 27 West 51st st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, good plain cook and laundress; Protestant; family of two children; one who appreciates good home. MRS. A. C. H. WALKER, 273 Washington av., New York.

GIRLS—A few bright girls from good families for general work and to learn machine sewing; good pay and steady work model. KOPS BROS., 16th st. and Irving pl., New York.

MAID—Competent, reliable, for general housework in an apartment; 2 in family; references required. MRS. M. B. PAYNE, 31 W. 10th st., New York.

MAID to do plain cooking, washing, ironing and assist with housework; family of three adults; \$3.50 a week. MRS. V. H. HAY, 229 West 12th st., Philadelphia.

MAN AND WIFE, Protestant, as cook and butler in small family. MRS. J. C. LOURD, 120 E. 10th st., Philadelphia.

NECKWEAR—Experienced boxers on men's neckwear. ZIMMERMAN & LEVI, 70 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWERS—Experienced on silk, lawn, shades, easy hours; good pay. GEO. C. LYNCH CO., 890 E. 20th st., New York.

TRIMMER—Experienced, to make boners for infants' dresses. W. L. LEAVY, 132 Havemeyer st., cor. South 1st st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—General houseworker or mother's helper, with good references and good of children; with washing, salary \$25; with washing, salary \$25. J. C. CROFT, 8 Chestnut Hill av., White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress; German or Protestant; 2 in family; 12 Heller Parkway, New York.

WANTED—Good plain cook and assist with laundry work; also competent chambermaid and waitress (white). Tel. 91 Columbus or 556 West 4th st., New York city. MRS. E. L. NORTON.

WOMAN, strong and willing, wanted to do general housework and laundry part of each day. Apply with references to MRS. CARL, apt. 1, 603 West 140th st., New York.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable woman to take full charge of refined home near New York; moderate salary to start, but very desirable situation for the right party. Call on MRS. J. B. WILSON, 57 Colonial rd., West Nutley, N. J.

YOUNG GIRLS to act as parcel wrappers wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

YOUNG GIRLS to act as messengers and parcel wrappers, wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT (21) wants position in accounting office; 10 years' experience; temperate and energetic; will begin at \$15. WILLIAM C. LOCKYER, 205 Harvard st., New York.

AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, experienced, knowing Spanish; best credentials; open for position. W. S. AMES & TROUP, 2139 3rd st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILL CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER—Reliable young man with commercial education. SEYMOUR PRICE, 340 Chaucery st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, credit man and office manager; long experience; desires position; competent, experienced, highest refs.; not afraid of hard work or hours. A. F. AFRAM, 315 West 5th st., New York, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in several different lines of business; at present studying night school. J. M. SCHILLER, 2004 Merritt st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOY (19), school graduate, desires position; good references; willing to accept. WILLIS, 229 E. 120th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, single (22); can overhaul; 1 year's experience; strictly temperate; careful driver. Address: MRS. STEIN, 129 Hilmrod st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (21), willing and obliging, desires position with private family; competent and careful driver; New York preferred. References: A. SWARTZ, 16-18 W. 3d st., New York city.

CHAUFFEUR—Competent for Pierce-Arrow or other car, private or commercial; present position 3 years; disengaged Nov. 1; absolutely temperate. E. GRAINGER, 350 3d av., New York.

CHAUFFEUR—MECHANIC, Japanese, single, 6 years shop experience, willing to be generally useful, valet, wishes position in private family. References: GENJI KAUOKO, 308 N. 18th st., Philadelphia.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERK—Young man (19) wishes position as entry clerk, with prospect of advancement; one year's experience with electric company. G. EDWIN FRENCH, 120 Clark st., Jersey City, N. J.

COACHMAN or chauffeur (colored), experienced, reliable, reliable, strict temperate, careful driver, desires position, city or country; references. THOMAS RICH, 221 W. 133d st., New York city.

COMPOSITOR—All two-thirds, job, tabular, able to operate steady employment with reliable concern only; salary arranged. Interview. Address: EDWARD W. LLOYD, Germania Hotel, suite 81, Bowery, New York.

COOK AND BUTLER—Colored couple want situation with private family. FANNIE WILLIAMSON, 357 W. 12th st., New York.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architectural; young man, fine arts graduate and three years' practical experience, wants steady position. Address: EDWARD W. LLOYD, Germania Hotel, suite 81, Bowery, New York.

EDUCATED MAN, with long, varied, thorough and successful experience as high class salesman and sales manager, desires good opening. OTIS K. SPURIT, 1111 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EXPERIENCED foreign correspondent, speaking and writing fluently five languages; \$20 weekly. RONALD FALCONER, 1210 Broadway, New York.

MECHANIC, benchwork; good all-around repairs, electrician; 5 years' experience running machine motors; garage preferred. PETER, 422 E. 19th st., New York city.

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN MAN wishes position as collector, salesman or copyist; excellent penman; 7 years' with last employer. J. C. BUNNETT, 15 Cornhill, Philadelphia.

FOREMAN (43) wants position on farm; 20 years' experience; and correspondence. J. W. RICHARD, 11th and Jacob st., Troy, N. Y.

SALESMAN or office manager, accomplished, energetic and experienced, who has devoted past four years to successful photo-engraving salesmanship, seeks position. Address: EDWARD W. LLOYD, Germania Hotel, suite 81, Bowery, New York.

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER, experienced, with good references, seeks position. J. H. HARTLEY, Ridgewood, N. Y.

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SALESMAN with executive ability seeks advantageous opening; any line; competent take charge branch business; highest credentials; character, ability. J. C. KOPPEL, 230 Madison av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, honest, reliable and willing, desires position; 3 years' experience. W. J. L. BERL, 452 4th st., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN (35), single, experienced, capable, energetic, position in any line requiring steady services; speak German, French, English. JACK O'NEILL, 140 E. 20th st., New York.

SALES MANAGER and advertising man, experienced executive; traveled widely in this country and abroad; capable of handling successfully export agency. Address: L. S. RICHARDSON, rm. 1103, 47 W. 12th st., New York.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER who has held responsible position for 10 years with office of large corporation desires similar position. Address: ROSE HIGHTS, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SHOE SALESMAN—Gentleman, educated, good habits, 10 years' experience, capable manager, would like position in Washington, D. C. GEORGE W. REED, 245 Broadway, care Cook Co., New York.

SPECIAL OFFICER—Retired New York city patrolman desires permanent position with banking institution. Address: E. DE WITT, 460 E. 143d st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER OR CLERK (18) desires position in office. Address: L. L. FREED, 240 Glenmore av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCK CLERK or assistant to shipping clerk; position wanted by young man (30) good penman; accurate at figures; 3 years' experience in office. EDWARD J. BLY, 363 E. 12th st., New York.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—Middle-aged Spanish wants position; accustomed to travel in Europe and America. Address: J. M. CASTRO, 2300 Park av., New York.

WANTED—Position; managing, traveling, clerical; 25 years retail stationery. 90 West 4th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN wishes position on gentleman's stock farm; references. ROBERT J. HAYES, 363 E. 12th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 26, good assistant bookkeeper or ledger clerk, married; fine penmanship and figures; clerical position. B. C. LATIMER, 438 St. Nicholas av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21) would like to work in factory or office; good references; experience; Newark, N. J. preferred. HENRY HILL, 17 Tremont terrace, Irvington, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (19), recent graduate of commercial high school, wishes position as stenographer, or other general office work; references. Address: J. H. GOLD, 1032 Hegeman av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires clerical position with good prospects for future; can furnish references; employed at present. W. J. MCINTYRE, 684 Tinton av., New York city.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position in architect's office; has knowledge of drawing and can do neat and quick tracing. GEORGE J. MILLER, 571 E. 5th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position on a good stock farm with reliable people; references. MRS. J. Y. COBURN, West 10th Military Academy, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (28), college graduate, desires position in New York city; long experience in business; references. Address: GEORGE M. OAKS, 320 W. 10th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 30, desires position as salesman or collector, or employment where responsibility is essential; can furnish references. Address: J. H. GOLD, 1032 Hegeman av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (17) desires position with advancement; best references; willing work. JOHN QUINN, 212 E. 70th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires position; salesman, buyer or assistant buyer; children's furnishings; knows all the latest styles; wholesale manufacturing exp.; will go to any length to get position. Address: J. M. WAGNER, 300 E. 4th st., New York.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AFTERNOON SITUATION wanted by refined person; good reader; can do plain cooking. Address: MRS. M. L. HART, 203 W. 10th st., New York.

ASSISTANT MATRON, companion or attendant to MRS. B. F. SHOOT, R. F. No. 2, Morral, O.

GIRL WANTED—Young, experienced, for general housework; good home; call evenings. MRS. MORRIS LEVI, 35 E. 54th st., Chicago, Ill.

NURSEMAID WANTED—Experienced. Apply Mrs. CHARLES YOUNG, 2176 Iglehart av., St. Paul, Minn.

STUDENT or woman employed short hours; light to light housework; return for room with private bath and board. CLINOR DOUGLAS FLOOD, 541 East View pk., Chicago.

WANTED—A good willing girl for general housework in small family; no objection to German girl who does not speak English. MRS. E. A. LASHOUE, 2203 Park pl., Evanston, Ill. Tel. 1247 Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—An intelligent girl at THE HAIR SHOP, 404 Jefferson av., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Young woman to care for child Sunday mornings and an occasional afternoon or evening; references desired. Edgemoor 618. MRS. D. M. JOYCE, 5326 Magnolia av., Chicago.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; one who likes children; work must be at home; references desired. MRS. MERCHANT, 3030 West Lake st., Minneapolis, Minn.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—Experienced Englishwoman, Protestant; New York and Connecticut references; Margaret Louise Home, 10 E. 16th st., New York.

COOK AND BUTLER—Colored couple want situation with private family. FANNIE WILLIAMSON, 357 W. 12th st., New York.

WOMAN WORK or laundry wanted by colored woman. LOUISE MARSHALL, 163 W. 133d st., New York.

DEMONSTRATOR, saleswoman, buyer; refined, intelligent, good appearance; desires position in Greater New York. MRS. C. E. LLOYD, 122 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAMATIC SOPRANO desires employment in New York city or vicinity; church, school or dramatic work. Address: MRS. SMITH ST. JOHN WALLING, 138 Academy st., Belleville, N. J.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young colored woman, 25 years old, like to work either as maid or light housework; highly recommended; good sewer and plain cook. Address: MRS. L. CRISP, 235 W. 108th st., Apt. 12A, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Institution and hotel experience; domestic science training; desires position in hotel or institution; references. MRS. A. L. HAN, 308 N. 3rd st., New York.

HOUSEWORKER—Southern woman desires position in small private family. MRS. A. PETER, 422 E. 19th st., New York city.

LADY desires position afternoons as companion, reader, care for children, sewing and mending. MRS. M. HART, 238 W. 107th st., New York.

LAUNDRY or day work wanted by colored woman. MRS. BERTHA WILLIAMSON, 124 W. 84th st., New York.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER or useful companion to couple; willing to do any housework. MRS. BLACK, 135 De Kalb av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MATRON or attendant in theater, hotel or restaurant; by the hour wanted by colored woman. MRS. F. FERRY, 115 8th st., New York.

MOTHER'S HELPER or visiting companion; young woman wants position; fond of children; good reader. LILLIAN S. KOPPEL, 230 Madison av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOTHER'S HELPER AND HOUSEKEEPER—Lady of refinement and experience; desires position in small family; highest references. Address: MRS. MARIE MILLER, 68 W. 90th st., New York.

NURSEYMAID (German), trustworthy, thoroughly competent, wishes position with children 18 months and over. Address: EMMA MULLER, 161 E. 77th st., New York.

SEAMSTRESS, light housework or mother's helper, experienced; references. Protestant. MRS. W. H. MORRISON, 51 3rd st., New York.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment by the day. MRS. BARDAY, 901 S. 24th st., Philadelphia.

SEWING, mending, marketing or chaperone; experienced by the hour wanted by middle-aged American woman. MRS. V. H. HAY, 229 West 12th st., Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; refined young woman, five years commercial experience. Address: JOE FELIX, 115 W. 103d st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position; also stenographic and typewriter experience; references. RUTH L. BALL, 826 Sumner av., Syracuse, N. Y.

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REPORTS TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

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APPEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Values positively unsurpassed in Chicago, made possible by upper floor rent and low expense; all goods backed by guarantee; liberal CHARLES ACCORD—See our line of MACKINAW, E. FLOWERS & CO., 32 S. Wabash Ave., 3rd floor, 27 years of Fair Dealing.

APPEAR FOR WOMEN—MILLINERY FIELDS—See our line of MACKINAW, E. FLOWERS & CO., 32 S. Wabash Ave., 3rd floor, 27 years of Fair Dealing.

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REAL ESTATE

Real Estate Market • T Wharf Activities • Shipings

Several large mercantile buildings, including two six-story brick structures, have been sold for Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, numbered 451 to 463 Atlantic avenue, also having a frontage of 95 feet on Oliver street and extending back to Cotton place, where they have a frontage of 86 feet. Another parcel in this sale is the estate numbered 163-167 Oliver street, adjoining, combining an assessed valuation of \$102,200, and of this amount \$109,200 applies on the 7915 square feet of land. The purchaser of this property is the Massachusetts General Hospital, for investment, through the office of Henry D. Bennett, 85 Water street.

BEACON HILL AND WEST END

Residence property consisting of a three-story and basement brick building and 224 square feet of land has changed hands today, located 23 Joy street, near Myrtle street, owned by Mary J. Holmes et al. and bought by William R. Gay. The assessed valuation is \$16,000, of which \$11,200 is carried on the land.

The West End parcel consists of one three-story brick dwelling also a four-story brick dwelling and 2110 square feet of land. All assessed for \$15,100. Land value being \$5100. It is located 81 and 83 Poplar street, near Brighton street, and was conveyed by Harry Jacobson to Jacob Cohen.

NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES

Thomas M. Smith has disposed of his holdings at 170 Salem street between Sheafe and Hull streets, consisting of a four-story brick building standing on 1100 square feet of land, assessed for a total of \$10,000, land valued at \$5300. Generoso Fusco is the buyer.

Property at 869 and 871 Harrison avenue has changed owners. It is a four-story brick building near Northampton street, assessed in the name of Jacob Spear for \$6000 with \$1700 of it on the 1366 square feet of land. Jacob Ovesten took the title.

Another little transaction was between principals. Charles E. V. Mansfield, owner of premises 75 Dorchester street, corner of Athens street, sold same to Annie M. Kenniff. It is a brick house and lot of ground containing 1771 square feet. Valued for taxes on the basis of improvements \$3000 and land \$1200. Total \$4200.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO OCT. 29			
1913	\$146,100,000	1906	\$102,980,000
1912	146,353,000	1905	92,192,000
1911	146,821,000	1904	84,450,000
1910	136,988,000	1903	87,893,000
1909	138,015,000	1902	102,948,000
1908	80,521,000	1901	98,912,000
1907	113,862,000		

young women, natives of the en-
franchised countries, in their native
costumes.

COPPER STRIKERS

ASKED TO RETURN

World's News of Finance and Business

ENORMOUS COMMERCE HANDLED BY PORTS OF PACIFIC COAST

International Trade of a Score of Countries Fronting Pacific Ocean to Which Panama Canal Gives New Entrance—This Country's Share

WASHINGTON—Two and one third billion dollars' worth of imports entered the various ports of the entire Pacific in 1912 and their exports aggregated another \$2,600,000,000. These figures, just compiled by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, relate exclusively to international trade and do not include the domestic traffic of the score of countries fronting on that great body of water to which the Panama canal gives a new entrance.

Of this \$2,335,000,000 worth of imports by the Pacific frontages, about one half represents eastern Asia, a little less than one fourth western America, and the remainder the countries and islands of the south Pacific. The imports of China are approximately \$350,000,000 value; Japan, about \$300,000,000; Hongkong, \$200,000,000; Straits Settlements, approximately \$200,000,000, and Siam, French Indo-China, Chosen (Korea), and Asiatic Russia, about \$100,000,000. Those of western South America are about \$200,000,000; western North America (including \$125,000,000 at the Pacific ports of the United States), \$200,000,000; Australia, \$275,000,000; New Zealand, \$100,000,000; Dutch East Indies, \$150,000,000; Philippine Islands, \$35,000,000; and the Hawaiian Islands, \$34,000,000. Of the imports of these Pacific frontages other than our own, the United States now supplies about 12 per cent; the United Kingdom, about 25 per cent; continental Europe, about 15 per cent; and India, about 10 per cent, the remainder being chiefly exchanges among the countries forming the group under consideration.

The consuming power of the countries fronting upon the Pacific has practically doubled in the last dozen years. China's imports, for example, were \$351,000,000 in 1912, against \$164,000,000 in 1900; those of Japan, \$308,000,000 in 1912, against \$143,000,000 in 1900; the Straits Settlements, \$216,000,000 in 1911, against \$133,000,000 in 1900; Australia, \$272,000,000 in 1912, against \$201,000,000 in 1900; New Zealand, \$95,000,000 in 1911,

against \$50,000,000 in 1900; the Philippine Islands, \$35,000,000 in 1912, against \$25,000,000 in 1900; the Dutch East Indies, \$150,000,000 in 1911, against \$71,000,000 in 1900; Chile, \$122,000,000 in 1912, against \$47,000,000 in 1900; and Peru, \$23,000,000 in 1911, against \$11,000,000 in 1900.

While the United States obtains its normal share in this growth of imports into the countries in question, the percentage which it supplies of their imports shows comparatively little change. Into Australia, for example, the share of the imports, which was drawn from the United States was 11 per cent in 1912, against 12 per cent in 1900; New Zealand, 8½ per cent in 1911, against 10 per cent in 1900; China, 7½ per cent in 1912 and 7½ per cent in 1900; Japan, 20½ per cent in 1912 and 21½ per cent in 1900; and Chile, 13½ per cent in 1912 and 9½ per cent in 1900.

Manufactures form a very large share of the imports drawn from Europe, the United States and India by the Pacific frontages, foodstuffs being the chief factor in the interchanges among the countries and ports forming the Pacific group, the principal exception to this being Japan's imports of raw cotton from the United States and India. Aside from this Japan's imports from the United States and Europe include chiefly iron and steel manufactures, mineral oil, flour, lumber and leather. China's imports from non-oriental countries are chiefly cotton goods, kerosene oil and manufactures of iron and steel, and this is also true of Hongkong. Australia's imports, of which about one half are drawn from the United Kingdom and about one tenth from the United States, are chiefly manufactures of iron and steel, agricultural implements, cotton goods, clothing, boots and shoes, lumber and oils; and this is also true of New Zealand. On the west coast of South America and Central America the principal imports, whether from the United States or Europe, are iron and steel manufactures, cotton goods, coal, lumber and mineral oils.

WHAT FERTILIZER BUSINESS HAS HAD TO CONTEND WITH

President MacDowell of the Armour Fertilizer Works, a company which does 60 per cent to 65 per cent of the packers' fertilizer business of the country and 10 per cent of the nation's total, makes some very interesting observations on the fertilizer industry. He says:

"In the last decade the fertilizer business of the country has more than doubled. It is now running 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 tons. While Armour tonnage is about 10 per cent, it represents more than 10 per cent in money. Prices of fertilizer materials have been irregular. For illustration, ammoniates are up 30 per cent to 35 per cent in 10 years, whereas phosphate rock is down 40 per cent. Materials in general have declined, but bulrush bags are up from 8 to 13 cents apiece in three years. Acid phosphate is considerably lower because one of the factors in the trade undertook to sell it close to cost. The by-products business is highly diversified, even extending to buttons, hairpins and knife handles.

"The fertilizer business must necessarily be done in a big way and at a relatively small profit per ton, the average price being \$20 per ton, or about 1 cent a pound. This compares with about 12 cents a pound for meat. American Agricultural Chemical and Virginia-Carolina's published fertilizer profits average about \$1.50 to \$2 a ton; the big packers do about as well. Their business probably bulks larger in money value per ton than that of other manufacturers, as their product contains a higher percentage of

nitrogen. Some of Armour's product sells as high as \$50 a ton.

"Armour and other big packers also sell to farmers meat feeds, reinforcing corn, which is starchy and deficient in protein, making blood and lean meat. This consumes a large amount of fertilizing ingredients.

"Armour carries as much as \$8,000,000 of farmers' fertilizer paper on its books at times, and never sells any of it. Heaviest shipments are in the spring and the next heaviest in the fall. The business is one for very large capital and is divided essentially into two phases—manufacturing and selling on the one hand, and banking on the other. The fundamental weakness is lack of credit scrutiny and control. Southern planters' paper never has carried interest, but it should, now that the margin of profit has become so small. The gross price is not big enough to carry paper without interest. All northern paper carries the legal rate in each state, with liberal discount for cash.

"Fertilizer plants are of all sizes. Two of Armour's cost as much as \$750,000 each, including one in New York. The minimum car shipment is 15 tons, so that with annual business of 6,000,000 tons at the outside, it will be seen that it takes a good many cars to move the country's product. Chicago's total shipments run about 100,000 tons, including 65,000 tons for Armour. While cost of manufacture is greater than 10 years ago, the retail price to the farmer is 5 to 10 per cent less, and fully 20 per cent less than 20 years ago."

LUTHER COMPANY STOCK DIVIDEND

The stockholders of the Luther Manufacturing Company of Fall River have voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$350,000 to \$525,000 by the issuance of 1750 shares of additional capital stock at a par value of \$100 a share.

After the stockholders had approved the issue of new stock the directors held a meeting and voted to declare a stock dividend to the holders of stock of Oct. 20, 1913, in the ratio of one new share for every two shares of the present outstanding stock held.

RAILROADS MAKE RAIL INQUIRIES

NEW YORK—Louisville & Nashville is inquiring for 50,000 tons of rails for next year. St. Paul figures on 75,000 tons of rails. Chicago & North Western places its needs at 50,000 tons. Frisco has ordered 3000 tons. Seaboard Air Line is reported to be closing contracts for 15,000 tons for 1914.

Public service corporations in metropolitan district of New York are reported negotiating with eastern mills for 3000 +, 4000 tons.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Minority interests are expected to become active again at annual meeting of Brooklyn Union Gas stockholders Nov. 11. They will try to have dividend increased from 8 per cent, regular and 2 per cent extra to 6 per cent regular and 3 per cent extra. These interests would also like to have the \$2,000,000 treasury stock distributed as a bonus or stock dividend to present stockholders.

The management, in view of rising expenses, will continue attitude of opposition to requests of minority. There is little likelihood either of an increase in dividend or an issue of stock as a bonus.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

NEW YORK—It is understood that the car loadings of the Northern Pacific Railway Company fell off somewhat about the middle of October, but it is expected that the returns for the full month will be satisfactory.

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 50½; Mexican dollars, 46½.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 27½, up ½d. Gold premium at Madrid 5.95, at Lisbon 18.

BIG MOVEMENT OF SUGAR FOR NEW YORK CITY

Estimated That a Million Barrels of Refined Product During Week Have Been Sold—American Beet Crop

REDUCTION IN PRICES

There has been a surprisingly large movement of refined sugar in New York this week, considering the time of year. Some authorities place the amount sold by refiners in New York at close to 1,000,000 barrels. This is fully a month's consumption of refined cane sugar at this season, although only two weeks' supply for the country as a whole. But beet sugar is now fully 50 per cent of consumption.

This buying movement started after another outbreak of the old rivalry between Arbuckle and Federal had forced prices so low that all refiners were losing money. On the subsequent recovery to 4.20 and 4.25 consumers jumped in and stocked up more heavily than they have done for some months.

One interesting phase of sugar operations this year in the United States is the fact that beet sugars are coming much less far east than they did a year ago. Last year, tempted by high prices, beet sugar got as far as Albany, and large quantities came to Buffalo. This year very little beet has come east of Chicago.

At present meltings of cane refiners in the east outside of New Orleans amount to about 220,000 barrels weekly, which is only 50 per cent of the capacity production of the summer months when consumption is at top notch and the country is using nothing but cane sugars.

The American beet sugar crop this year will be of record proportions. Latest estimates place it at 640,000 tons, against 624,000 tons last year. The prospect is of course that with a 25 per cent cut in duty going into effect March 1 next, the 1914 beet crop will be curtailed, with still further reduction as sugar approaches a free trade basis in 1916.

This raises the important query as to how much of a cut American Sugar will suffer in its beet sugar dividends because of low sugar prices this year. The answer is that 1913 income of American Sugar will include dividends declared out of 1912 income of the beet sugar companies, and as is generally appreciated, 1912 was a good year for the majority of beet companies. There is very good authority for the statement that American Sugar's income from its beet subsidiaries this year will not be over \$150,000 less than last year and it may easily be less than that. The real test is coming in 1914 and subsequent years.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Japan has purchased 150,000 bales of cotton in Texas so far this year.

New York Journal of Commerce estimates condition of cotton Oct. 23 as 62.1, against 67.1 last report, and 68.8 last year.

Cost of the great canals, subways and hydro-electric plants now under construction in United States will approximate \$800,000,000.

International & Great Northern reports for year ended June 30, 1913: Gross \$11,206,585, net \$2,475,086, surplus after charges \$323,518.

At Thursday's high price, 105½, new 4½ per cent New York city bonds showed an advance of nearly 5½ points as compared with average bid at public offering five months ago.

Monthly comparisons compiled by London Bankers Magazine of aggregate value of 387 securities dealt in on London stock exchange show a decline for October of \$58,105,000, or 1.6 per cent, which follows an advance of \$18,382,000, or 0.5 per cent in September.

Paris cable says: Conditions in France are satisfactory from a technical, economic and monetary point of view, but sentiment remains cautious. Credit Foncier will offer next week \$30,000,000 4 per cent bonds at 98, to be followed soon by a Servian loan which should prove to the public that the sky is cleared, and thus restore confidence.

Great timidity exists in London in regard to Brazilian situation. Question is being asked in many quarters, can Brazilian public securities weather rubber and monetary crisis? It is recognized that depression in rubber prices is not merely a passing factor. Reaction has followed rubber boom as a natural result of overproduction stimulated by high prices.

PUBLIC SERVICE INVESTMENT CO.

At a special meeting at Portland, Me., Thursday stockholders of Public Service Investment Company (a Stone & Webster property) approved an increase in authorized stock of 10,000 shares each of preferred and common, making total authorized capital \$6,000,000—half common and half preferred.

The \$2,000,000 additional stock is created that the company may be in a position to take advantage of opportunities to make further investments.

REDUCTIONS IN BANK HOLDINGS OF SECURITIES

NEW YORK—According to condition as of Oct. 21, the six national banks of this city reporting the largest security holdings show a reduction in this item from previous call on Aug. 9 and corresponding call on Nov. 26 last year.

Their combined security holdings Oct. 21 aggregated \$131,674,000, against \$138,004,800 on Aug. 9, a decrease of \$6,330,800. From Nov. 26, 1912, the reduction is \$8,342,200.

Mechanics & Metals National shows by comparison with Aug. 9 a nominal increase of \$113,400, and First National, the heaviest holder, the insignificant addition of \$79,400. The heaviest decline is \$3,817,300, by National Bank of Commerce. The others show respective decreases: Chase National, \$1,322,800; Hanover National, \$1,127,300, and the National City, \$357,000.

Compared with Nov. 26, 1912, present holdings show increases by two banks. The largest gain is by Chase National, which added \$6,493,100. Of the other four which diminished their holdings since Nov. 26, the National City reports a reduction of \$6,737,700. National Bank of Commerce follows second with a decrease of \$5,537,000.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Except for a little firmer tendency in tar, owing to the recent substantial increase in demand, there was nothing of particular interest in yesterday's naval stores market. Spirits of turpentine were offered on the previous basis of 45¢ 45¢ per gallon, with consumers showing a willingness to stock up for pressing requirements. Some quarters of the market were offering the spirits at slight concessions, but firm prices were the general rule.

Rosin—Business in the rosins is still up to average levels, with the common good strained varieties having the call on the basis of \$3.00 @ 4.30. The strength manifested in the medium grades is a source of more or less speculation, but there is undoubtedly a greater amount of goods going into consumption and herein lies the explanation. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B, \$3.95 @ 4.25; D and E, \$4 @ 4.25; F, G and H, \$4.05 @ 4.25; I, \$4.10 @ 4.25; K, \$4.70 @ 4.80; M, \$5 @ 5.15; N, \$5.75 @ 5.85; W, \$6.75 @ 6.85; WW, \$6.90 @ 7.

Tar and Pitch—There is a continuance of firm prices, both the retort and kiln-burned descriptions having been revised upward to a basis of \$7.25 @ 7.50. There have been a few sales of these grades as high as \$7.00. Pitch is dull and uninteresting. Round lots are available at \$4.25 @ 4.50.

CENTRAL NOTES ALL SOLD
NEW YORK—It is stated at offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. that the \$12,000,000 offering of one-year 5 per cent New York Central notes has been sold.

ANTHRACITE COAL BUYING IN NEW ENGLAND STIMULATED

The wholesale anthracite situation has strengthened materially since last report, says the Coal Trade Journal. The arrival of more seasonable weather has stimulated buying in all quarters of New England. Prices are very strong, an increasing number of the companies are adding the anthracite tax, and it is reported here that practically all will be charging it by the first of next month.

All-rail anthracite is moving quite regularly now except on orders calling for special kinds of equipment. Independent coals are being kept well cleaned up, and practically all of the heavy arrivals of last week by water were barges applying on orders already in hand.

Steam sizes of anthracite are now the least active of any, but sales agents report prospects of good demand for these small sizes early next month.

Retail trade is now active, most of the dealers having more orders than they can comfortably handle. Most of the retail yards still have heavy stocks on hand, but these are being rapidly depleted by the heavy buying of householders.

The bituminous market is in some respects stronger than last week. The colder weather, while not having such a direct effect on this branch as on anthracite, is, nevertheless, influencing soft coal buying to some extent.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the market last week was the arrival of upward of 150,000 tons of coal at Mystic wharf the first of the week. This tonnage consisted of all grades of both anthracite and bituminous, and was considered a record tonnage. There will be some tremendous demurrage charges accrued before the last boats are unloaded.

Spot prices on southern coal are holding very firm, and \$3.85 to \$4 on the cars here represents the market. Prices at Hampton roads are reported strong at \$2.85 to \$3, with very little changing hands at the lower figure. The spot demand here has not yet reached any large proportions, but there is a noticeable increase in the inquiries and sales of small lots for prompt shipment are frequent.

The all-rail bituminous market on the whole is stronger than last week, and while no change has been announced in prices on the standard grades, yet the tendency is upward rather than otherwise.

The poor grades of West Virginia coal still be quoted at about \$1.05, but practically all of the trading is now on the

STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN MARYLAND CO.

Annual Report Shows Small Gain in Operating Revenues and Big Increase in Expenses—Remarks of President

FINANCIAL POSITION

NEW YORK—At a special meeting of the directors of the Western Maryland Railway Company the report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was submitted. The income account shows:

1913	1912
Operating rev.	\$7,032,079
Operating expenses	6,010,147
Net op. rev.	1,021,932
Other income	1,021,932
Total net	2,043,864
Taxes	240,000
Other income	1,803,864
Gross income	1,803,864
Interest, etc.	2,874,806
Depreciation	14,785
Advances to sub.	819,640
Improvement	114,785
Profit	104,423
Net corp. deficit	414,972

The president says: "The provision having been made for the funding of the notes due Jan. 1, 1913, by the sale of a like amount of notes maturing July 1, 1913, the company has no floating or current indebtedness other than its working liabilities, amounting to \$2,254,747 to provide for which it had on June 30 last working assets of \$6,324,581, of which \$3,491,883 cash in hand."

The completion of improvement and rehabilitation work justifies the directors in an expression of confidence for the future of the property.

TWENTY MILLION ROAD PROPOSED

SEATTLE, Wash.—Plans for a \$20,000,000 railway project, the West Coast Railroad, were filed in the name of J. D. Farrell, president of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, a Harriman line, at Olympia on Thursday. It will parallel the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul across the Cascade mountains.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—Weekly statement Bank of France shows: Gold on hand increased 6,350,000 francs, silver on hand decreased 224,000 francs, notes in circulation increased \$135,500,000 francs, treasury deposits increased 8,700,000 francs, general deposits increased 112,975,000 francs; bills discounted increased 209,000,000 francs, advances decreased 4,650,000 francs.

INTERBOROUGH BOND REDEMPTION

NEW YORK—On Nov. 1 the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will begin redemption of outstanding 45-year 5 per cent bonds of Interborough Rapid Transit Company to amount of \$27,020,000.

With the premium of 5 per cent on each bond and accrued interest, the total disbursed will be over \$29,000,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

September	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$2,642,406	\$1,801,300
Net earnings	477,829	32,233
From July 1	7,431,274	60,882
Net earnings	950,608	239,073

SEABOARD AIR LINE

September	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$1,805,289	\$1,500,632
Net earnings	165,017	97,046
From July 1	5,494,952	236,180
Net earnings	1,306,748	356,942

ROCK ISLAND LINES

September	1913	1912
Op. rev.	\$6,106,896	\$5,171,119
Net rev.	1,871,214	30,508
Op. income	1,800,883	\$6,816
From July 1	12,260,270	\$284,014
Net op. rev.	4,807,506	\$730,000
Op. income	3,265,838	\$300,580

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

September	1913	1912
Total op. rev.	\$757,890	\$57,047
Net op. rev.	400,326	21,383
Surplus	56,428	20,531
From Jan. 1	6,588,162	479,090
Net op. rev.	2,272,544	253,282
Surplus	1,000,097	215,248

AFRICAN GOLD OUTPUT

NEW YORK—The West African chamber of mines announces that the output of gold for September amounted to 32,142 ounces, against 30,247 in August and 34,401 ounces in September, 1912. The output valued at \$132,304, against \$128,000 in August and \$142,397 in September, 1912.



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ATCHISON'S GROSS REACHES NEW HIGH MARK FOR YEAR

Notwithstanding Big Increase in Outstanding Common Stock, Balance Available for Dividends Ahead of Last Year—Liberal Expenditures for Maintenance

In spite of the fact that Atchison at the end of its last fiscal year had \$20,707,000 more common stock outstanding than at the close of the previous year, the balance available for common dividends was 8.61 per cent on the stock against 8.20 per cent the year before.

In common with other western roads Atchison reaped the benefits of the bumper crops of 1912. Its gross revenues touched a new high record—nearly \$117,000,000, a gain of over 8 per cent compared with 1911—while net revenue of \$37,107,189 likewise set a new mark with an increase of more than 6 per cent over the previous year.

The appended table shows Atchison's gross and net revenues, the common share earnings and stock outstanding in comparison with last year:

1913	1912
Gross	\$116,806,232
Operating expenses	77,449,525
Net income	\$39,356,707
Surp. over chgs.	35,427,671
Surp. over chgs.	22,153,734
Per cent of stock	10,931,251
Common stock out.	190,350,500
Net rev.	170,120,500

Atchison's satisfactory net results were in no wise attained through any skimping of upkeep, as the road was liberal in the matter of maintenance charges, evidently taking advantage of its prosperous year. Total maintenance expenditures amounted to \$37,469,638, an increase of \$4,871,573, or nearly 15 per cent over the previous year. It is significant that total expenditures for up-

keep took 32 per cent of total operating revenues, compared with slightly over 30 per cent the year previous. It is further of interest to note, as significant of the grip which the company had on actual expenses of operation, aside from maintenance, that the ratio of total expenses to gross showed only trifling increase, being 66.4 per cent compared with 66.1 per cent in the previous year.

The following shows briefly Atchison's operating results:

The weakness in Atchison common stock of late, declining to 90% on Oct. 17, the lowest point of the year, has probably been due in part to realization

The weakness in Atchison common stock of late, declining to 90½ on Oct. 17, the lowest point of the year, has probably been due in part to realization that Atchison has over \$20,000,000 more common stock outstanding on which to pay dividends than a year ago, due to the rapid conversion of bonds. During the last fiscal year a total of \$20,707,000 convertible bonds were turned into stock. This, of course, means the substitution of a 6 per cent disbursement for a 4 or 5 per cent interest charge, \$14,241,000 of the bonds converted being 4½ and the balance 5½. Probably a more potent reason for the decline in the stock, however, is the fact that 1913 crops in Atchison's territory make a much less favorable showing than in 1912.

ELECTRIC EARNINGS MONEY MARKET DELAYS GRAND TRUNK'S WORK

September	1913	1912
Gross	\$72,932	\$10,737

Leading Events in Athletics Tomorrow's Big Games

BIG UNIVERSITIES WILL HAVE LIGHT GAMES TOMORROW

All of the Larger Eastern College Football Elevens Should Come Through Their Gridiron Battles Successfully—Colby and Maine Battle for State Title

Tomorrow promises to be a rather easy day for most of the big university football teams of the East. With the possible exception of Yale none of the larger teams are looking for difficult contests. It will, however, be the last Saturday of the season when at least one championship game will not take place.

Harvard will meet Cornell at the Stadium, and while this game is not expected to be as easy as most of those that have already been played, the Crimson does not class the contest as a championship battle and is confident of winning by a comfortable margin. The last time the Harvard eleven played football with Cornell was in 1910. Cornell does not appear to have a very strong team this fall and as Harvard is in splendid shape for so early in the season, a good-sized score is being looked forward to.

Yale meets Colgate and it is hard to say just how the game will work out. The Yale coaches are greatly handicapped by the absence from the lineup of several of the best men, and the Blue team is far from championship form. Colgate has a very good team for a minor college and expects to give the Blue as hard a battle as did Washington and Jefferson a week ago.

Dartmouth looks for a very easy contest with Amherst. During the past week most of the attention given the players in their practise has been toward the Pennsylvania game next Saturday. Coach Cavanaugh feels that the Hanover eleven has had sufficient preparation for Amherst without the development of any special plays and the chances are that he will use his substitutes very freely tomorrow.

Princeton will face Holy Cross in the last game previous to her championship battle with Harvard. The last few days have seen a remarkable improvement in the work of the Orange and Black eleven, most of this improvement being due to the coaching of ex-Captain E. J. Hart. The Tigers are confident of winning tomorrow's game by a comfortable margin although they realize Holy Cross has a strong team and one that will give them just the practise they need in preparation for Harvard.

Pennsylvania meets Penn. State and the Quakers are confident of reversing the result of 1911 and 1912. Since Harvard defeated Penn. State by a score of 29 to 0, the Red and Blue eleven is not looking for such a hard contest. Captain Miller is the only player that they figure needs watching and he will be kept close to by Pennsylvania players every minute.

Followers of football in the East and West will get their first opportunity to judge the relative strength of the game in these two sections when Syracuse meets Michigan tomorrow at Ann Arbor. Syracuse has a fairly strong team this year, and the University of Michigan, despite the defeat at the hands of the Michigan Agricultural College eleven, is fully up to the standard Wolverine team. It should be a hard-fought game.

In New England the chief interest will center in the Maine state championship series. The University of Maine will meet Colby in the most important game of this series. Each of these teams won its first game in the series last Saturday, and the winner of tomorrow's contest should capture the title. Whereas, at the start of the season Maine appeared to be the weakest of the four elevens, it looms up today as the most promising candidate for the championship.

Other New England games that will furnish some interesting contests are the Brown-Vermont match at Providence; the Williams-Springfield Training school game at Springfield; Tufts vs. Massachusetts Agricultural College at Medford; and the Wesleyan-Rutgers match at New Brunswick. Brown should have little difficulty in winning her game as the Providence eleven has shown marked improvement since the Pennsylvania game two weeks ago.

Williams and Springfield promise to have a hard fought battle. With the exception of the Brown game Saturday, Springfield has played a remarkably strong contest. The result at Brown was principally due to the poor conditions under which the game was played and should it be a fair day tomorrow, it is safe to say that Springfield will put up a splendid fight against Williams.

Tufts should easily win from the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Never before has a Tufts eleven shown such fine football as has the 1913 squad and there is little doubt it could make a very satisfactory showing against any of the big four.

The two United States academies should have very satisfactory practise matches. West Point will meet Notre Dame and the western team is able to put up a good battle. The Soldiers should win, but not without a struggle that will give them some excellent practise work. Annapolis faces Lehigh and should get just the practise the Midshipmen are after at this time of the year.

The Princeton, Yale and Harvard freshmen will be having their last easy games in preparation for the championship matches to come. Yale will meet Phillips Andover Academy and appears to have a little the best of the outlook;



CAPT. H. C. BARNES '15
Worcester P. I. football team

Princeton will meet Phillips Exeter Academy and will do wonderfully well to hold the heavy academy eleven to a low score. Harvard faces Hill school and is looking for a victory.

Tomorrow will find Andover and Exeter academies playing their last preliminary games previous to their annual contest next Saturday. Exeter is a decided favorite to win this year. The team is one that would do justice to more than half the colleges in the country and appears clearly to outclass the Andover team. Andover has, however, produced some wonderful elevens during the last week of practise and the followers of that academy are confident that Coach Lillard will turn out an eleven that will be a credit to the school even though it lose the big game of the season.

YALE HAS LIGHT SECRET WORK TO PERFECT PLAYS

Coaches Look Forward to Another Hard Contest Saturday With Colgate Team

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coach Howard Jones plans to put the Yale varsity football team through a light secret practise session this afternoon in final preparation for the game with Colgate tomorrow. While the Blue followers are confident of winning the contest, they expect another hard battle and have taught the eleven some offensive plays that are expected to produce a touchdown or two.

The varsity had an hour of hard scrimmaging Thursday, during which they took on first the scrubs, then the freshmen and then a third team. The gates were closed by order of Captain Ketcham and the practise was secret.

The scrimmage with the scrubs was the hardest of the afternoon. The superior strength of the varsity backs, with a run by Cornell, pushed back the scrubs and Cornell took the ball around the right end for a touchdown. The coaches sent the scrubs off and called for the freshmen, who played without some of their regular men.

More changes were made in the lineup of the varsity. Stone took Avery's place at left end. Talbot went back as varsity tackle and Hubbard played right end.

JONES IS MADE A FREE AGENT

CHICAGO—Fielder H. Jones, manager of the Chicago Americans when they won the world's championship in 1900, is a free agent. Jones retired from the leadership of Comiskey's team and from active baseball after the season of 1908, but every autumn up to this fall he has been included in the list of players Chicago reserved in the hope that he might return to the game. The club did not include his name this year and he is now free to play ball wherever he wants to.

Whether his release has anything to do with reports that he will assume management of some club is not known. A few years ago Jones had a chance to become part owner of the St. Louis American league team and take its management, but differences between President Hedges of St. Louis and other American league magnates prevented the transaction. Jones is still president of the Northwestern league.

FIRST ELEVEN TO HAVE EASY DRILL THIS AFTERNOON

Harvard Varsity Players Will Confine Today's Work to Signal and Kicking Drills

Harvard's varsity football candidates will be put through their customary easy Friday practise this afternoon, with the work being confined to signal and kicking drills and individual coaching. No scrimmage work will be done by the first-string men, although it is expected that Coach Haughton will let the substitutes have a short session with the second eleven.

Mastery of detail in offensive and defensive tactics was the object of Coach Haughton's program of work for the varsity eleven on Soldiers field yesterday afternoon. The 20-minute practise consisted mainly of a thorough dummy scrimmage, and, though not a vigorous test of the team's fighting power, it seemed to be highly satisfactory as work in preparation for the game with Cornell tomorrow and that with Princeton a week later.

Realizing that the drop-kick will probably be of much need to the Harvard team in the coming games, the coaching staff is developing this method of scoring for more efficient and more frequent use. Late yesterday afternoon a team composed of varsity players and substitutes lined up against the seconds for 20 minutes, in order to allow Brickley and Logan to test their drop-kicks. Brickley kicked the ball from the 35-yard line straight over the bar five times out of seven attempts. Logan's attempts were not so successful, as he scored only one out of five.

The players out of condition are fast improving. Although Mahan will not play tomorrow, he should be back at his position early next week. O'Brien was dressed for practise yesterday, and may play tomorrow if necessary. Improvement appears also among the substitutes. Elken, a substitute tackle, practised for the first time in two weeks; R. Curtis, another tackle, was also out.

The backfield in yesterday's practise consisted of Logan, at quarter, and Hardwick, Bradlee and Brickley. At left end Coulidge was in O'Brien's place, with Storer on the other end. The tackles were Willington, left, and Gilman, right; the guards were Pennock and Cowen. Trumbull was at center. Despite the weakness evident in the left side of the line, where Hitchcock is replaced by Willington who is between two new men, this is very probably the order which will face Cornell tomorrow.

ROWING SYSTEM AT YALE IS NOT SATISFACTORY

College Paper, in Editorial on Crew Situation, Says Difficult English Stroke Has Failed

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale undergraduates are today discussing with much interest the editorial which appeared in the college paper yesterday regarding the rowing situation at the university. That the coaching system now in vogue there is not satisfactory is the opinion of the paper, and in speaking of the recent dual race with Princeton it declares that the loss of the race to the Tigers has produced much criticism, that proves complete distrust in the present system and that the rowing authorities perceive the imperative need of a competent coach.

The undergraduate body is agreed, the News says, that "the difficult English stroke, as taught by youthful amateur coaches, has failed," and the undergraduates are not alone in this belief.

"The rowing authorities," continues the News, "realize how imperative is a competent coach, who can teach a stroke which does not require a life of galley slaving. Even the present coaches themselves admit failure. The graduate rowing committee must forsake sentimentality and sentimental prejudice for what has failed, and fight, if need be, to find somebody who can save Yale crews from the jests and insults of the farce."

WOMEN GOLFERS IN TEAM MATCH

Thirty-two women golfers turned out at Brae-Burn Thursday for the last team match of the season held under the auspices of the Boston Women's Golf Association. Miss F. C. Osgood captained team A, while Miss H. S. Curtis led team B. Miss Curtis' team won by 8 points to 7, one point being scored for each match and all matches played to a finish.

FLAHERTY MAY TRAIN FLORIDA LYNN, Oct. 30.—Manager Flaherty of the Lynn New England League Club has been offered the position of coach of the athletic teams at the University of Florida, and if the college officials accept his terms he will assume the duties of coach Dec. 1.

CORBETT TO HELP COACH CRIMSON PORTLAND, Ore.—In response to a summons from Coach Haughton of the Harvard football team, Hamilton Corbett, a Harvard alumnus and former football star, of this city left for the East Thursday to assist in coaching that team for the coming game with Yale.

CORNELL TRACK MEN GO OVER THE BELMONT COURSE

Coach J. F. Moakley Brings Ten Runners to Boston for Tomorrow's Dual Cross-Country Race With Harvard Varsity

MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Coach J. F. Moakley, Manager T. B. Crews, Jr., and the members of the Cornell varsity cross-country team which will meet the Harvard varsity in a dual run tomorrow morning over the Belmont course, arrived in this city at 7:05 this morning, coming over from Ithaca in a special Pullman sleeper.

There are 10 runners in the squad as follows: D. S. Potter, A. G. Cadiz, C. L. Speiden, W. Kent, H. S. Kingsley, K. O. Ward, W. McGolrick, V. M. Fredericksen, J. S. Hoffmire and E. I. Linkham.

The team went to the Hotel Lenox where it will make its headquarters during its stop in this city. After breakfast the men were given the morning off to see the city. This afternoon the runners were taken over the course as the guests of the Harvard management and seemed to be well pleased with it.

Coach Moakley refused to state that his team would win the race. He said that all of the men were in splendid condition and that this year's squad was a strong one. He said that it will take a very fast team to defeat his men, but as he has not seen the Harvard runners in action this fall he does not know how fast they are. The Cornell team shared his opinion, and is confident of making a fine race of it.

Coach Moakley said that he would not take the men to Winthrop this year, as it was too late in the season. He said that they would stay at the hotel and take things quietly. They will go out to Belmont at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

VETERAN COACH RELEASED BY N. Y.

NEW YORK—The unconditional release by the New York National league team of Wilbert Robinson, the veteran coach, was announced Thursday night in an official bulletin issued by President T. J. Lynch of the National league. Robinson, it was intimated, was negotiating with Federal league officials to become manager of a team to be placed in Baltimore next season. Other releases announced by President Lynch are:

By Boston to Mobile, Fred V. Smith and Briscoe Lord. By Boston to Rochester, R. E. Meyers and Guy Zinn. By Chicago to Terre Haute, George C. Schworm. By Cincinnati to St. Louis, George F. Suggs, under waiver rule. By New York to Chattanooga, Harry E. McCormick. By Philadelphia to Boston, Pitcher Beck.

CROSS COUNTRY TEAM FOR YALE

NEW HAVEN—Coach W. Queal has selected the Yale cross-country team that will compete with the Princeton team at Princeton tomorrow. Yale expects to win, and in the practise runs has displayed great form. The men chosen are:

C. E. Clark, G. L. Safford, R. S. Young, J. P. Booth, D. F. Frost, H. Holden, H. S. Gulliver, C. S. Smith, H. O. Penney and N. H. Platt. The last two will go as substitutes.

MARCEAU AGAIN LEADS RUNNERS

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth cross-country prospects are today considered very bright following the interclass run over the 4½-mile course Thursday. Captain Marceau set a fast pace, finishing first in 22m. 8s. The sophomore class, by placing Durgin second, Granger fifth, Lewis sixth, Pfingstag fourteenth and Pease sixteenth, scored the lowest tally of 42 points, and won from the freshmen by five points.

Marceau, Durgin, Saltmarsh, the Granger brothers and Lewis of the varsity were the first six to finish, and their speed was the most encouraging event of the fall's work.

The freshmen showed up well. Sherbourne, a lad of 17, led the freshmen home. He, with Myers, Peters and Marshot, came next to the varsity sextet.

OAKLEY VS. COUNTRY CLUB

The fourteen annual interclub golf match between teams representing the Oakley and Country clubs starts today on the Clyde park links. It is expected that over 100 will take part in the two-days play. Oakley has won six times and Country seven.

CHICAGO LOSES STAR END CHICAGO—John Vpwurk, star end on the University of Chicago football eleven, has been declared ineligible for further playing on account of the three-year rule. He has played two years for Chicago and played two basketball games for Hope College in 1910.

DARTMOUTH HAS SHORT PRACTISE FOR FINAL WORK

Assistant Coach Elcock Plans Only Signal Drill and Punting for This Afternoon

HANOVER, N. H.—Assistant Coach Elcock does not plan to give the candidates for the Dartmouth varsity football team any hard scrimmage work this afternoon in final preparation for the game with Amherst tomorrow. The work will consist of a signal drill, punting and the running through of formations. It is expected that a part of the practise will be open to the undergraduates. Coach Cavanaugh has gone to Philadelphia to watch the Pennsylvania-Penn State game.

Light work marked the practise Thursday, and the easiest week of the season was completed. The team leaves Hanover at 2 o'clock today for Amherst. Although several varsity players are not in the best shape, Dartmouth will put the best available eleven in the game against the Massachusetts team.

Since the Princeton game the team has practically had a rest. The first team has not been in a scrimmage on the home field for over two weeks. London will probably be out of Saturday's contest and Lafferty, the short end, who won his "D" against Harvard last year, is the second choice. The line-men are all in good shape from the Princeton game.

The probable lineup Saturday: Captain Hogsett, L.; McAuliffe, L.; Beer, L.; Dunbar or Milmore, C.; Colby, R.; Pudrith, R.; Lafferty, R.; Glee or Llewellyn, Q.B.; Whitney, L.H.; Curtis, R.H.; Murdock, F.B.

SIDELINE NOTES

Harvard must get over holding in the line before the big games come.

Iowa has one of the best fullbacks in the West in the person of Captain McGinnis.

Iowa is using an open formation on the attack that gives great possibilities of varied plays.

Yale defeated Colgate 23 to 0 in 1911, but the chances are that this year's score will not be as large.

Captain Norgren of the University of Chicago football team is doing some fine punting this fall. He is averaging some 50 yards to a kick.

Coach Staggs introduced football into the University of Chicago 21 years ago. He not only coached the first team ever to represent the Maroon but played on it.

The University of Michigan was the first western university to take up football. The game was instituted there in 1878. The university elevens have taken part in 248 contests since that time.

To those who have followed the playing of former Captain Hart of Princeton it is not surprising to learn that he is developing a whole lot of enthusiasm among the Princeton players and students.

Coach Smith of Purdue, who was head coach at the University of Pennsylvania last year, is quoted as saying this year's Purdue team is the equal of any ever turned out at Pennsylvania. That is a pretty broad statement.

The football rules committee should request all referees to announce to the stands why a penalty is inflicted on a team. Pendleton and Crowell are the only ones that do it, and it is much appreciated by the spectators.

JOHNSON WILL RECEIVE FULTZ

CHICAGO—President B. B. Johnson of the American league, who has returned to the city from a hunting trip in northern Michigan, says he, as well as all the other members of the national commission, received a copy of the players' fraternity demands some time ago, and after reading them carefully he was of the opinion that a great many seemed to be reached on most of them at the coming meeting.

When asked if he would recognize Mr. Fultz, head of the players' union, if Mr. Fultz cared to address the meeting, Mr. Johnson said he was perfectly willing to listen to him.

He added, however, that he would meet a player or a committee of players.

BROWN VARSITY SHOWS GOOD FORM

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Coaches Robinson and Pryor put the Brown varsity squad through a fast signal practise Thursday. It was easily the most encouraging practise of the season. Fumbling, forgetting formations and other mistakes were conspicuously absent. McLaughlin spent half an hour practising goals from placement and will probably be used on the kicks from touchdown during the remainder of the season.

HARD PRACTISE IS EXPECTED BY PRINCETON TEAM

Varsity Football Candidates Looking for Scrimmage Today Despite the Game Saturday

PRINCETON, N. J.—Despite the fact that the game with Holy Cross comes tomorrow, the candidates for the Princeton varsity football team are looking for some scrimmage practise this afternoon. Coach Hart has been giving the men a lot of strenuous work this week and the candidates have improved so much in their play that the coaches are anxious to give the men more hard work this afternoon. As they expect the Holy Cross game to be an easy one, they figure the men can stand hard practise today.

The varsity did well Thursday afternoon in their scrimmage against the freshmen scrubs and team B by rolling up an 18 to 0 score against the freshmen scrubs in 40 minutes and the same against team B in 15 minutes. The coaches completed the practise by putting the varsity on the defensive against the scrub eleven for 15 minutes, in which the scrubs pushed the ball over the goal line once.

The practise was the most productive of results that the eleven has had in weeks, although it is really the first time that the eleven has been able to play either the scrub or team B on a good field since the Dartmouth game. The reconstructed combination proved to the coaches that it has at least more scoring ability than the team which was defeated by the Green last Saturday, and an additional encouragement was the fact that two of the varsity regulars were on the resting list by orders of Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick. J. S. Baker was playing with the scrubs.

PICKUPS

Wallace, the veteran infielder of the St. Louis Americans, has signed a contract with that club for next year.

The leaders back of the Federal league are considering the question of changing the name to the Union league.

President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals says that no players were involved in the sale of Pitcher Suggs to the St. Louis Nationals. It was simply a cash transaction.

President Gaffney of the Boston Nationals says that he does not believe Manager Stallings has ever considered trading Pitcher Tyler for Pitcher Marquard of the New York Giants.

Edward McDonald, former third base of the Boston Nationals, is playing winter baseball in Cuba. He is a member of the Birmingham team which has joined a league with the Almadaras and Habana teams.

President C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals and President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals, are said to be favorable to A. G. Herrmann's plan of having short league seasons next year with 32 inter-league games.

Pitcher Criss, formerly of the St. Louis Americans, who has been signed by the New York Americans, says that he expects to make good in the major league next year. He led the American league batters in 1908 with an average of .334.

Arthur Cummings, the pitcher generally credited with inventing the curve ball in the early 70s, is to be a guest of honor at the banquet to be tendered J. F. Baker, third baseman of the world champion Athletics at Hartford, Conn. Baker formerly played with the Hartford club of the Eastern league.

LAST HARD DRILL FOR U. OF P. SQUAD

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Brooke put the Pennsylvania varsity through the last hard practise Thursday before the Penn. State game Saturday. The early part of the afternoon was spent in punting practise in which Marshall and Minds received the punts, while two sets of ends ran down and endeavored to tackle them. The last three-quarters of an hour was given up to scrimmage.

In order to give Captain Young more practise at secondary defense he was placed on the seconds while they were on the defensive and on the varsity while on the offensive. There is great uncertainty as to who will play right half-back. Bolger seems to be going back every day, while Avery has great difficulty in tackling. It seems probable that Avery will start the game. Carter played so well at left guard that he will start in that position on Saturday. Harris will take his place at right tackle.

ANNAPOLIS KICKER SHOWS WELL

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Using almost every variety of attacks, the Annapolis varsity eleven was put through the longest practise period of the season Thursday afternoon. Blodgett, the big fourth-class man who was tried at halfback, did some fine punting.

TINKER SIGNS FOR 1914

CINCINNATI, O.—Manager J. B. Tinker of the Cincinnati national league club has signed a contract to manage the team for the season of 1914.

CORNELL ELEVEN IS IN BOSTON FOR HARVARD GAME

Red and White Football Squad Left Ithaca, N. Y., Thursday Afternoon and Is Now Quartered at the Hotel Lenox

GETS GREAT SENDOFF

Cornell's varsity football team which left Ithaca, N. Y., Thursday afternoon arrived in Boston this morning and is now quartered at the Hotel Lenox. The men reached this city in time for breakfast, coming over in a Pullman sleeper.

Twenty-four players have come with Head Coach Sharpe. They are: Ends, Mehaffey, O'Hearn, Rees and Lautz; tackles, Guyer, Williamson, Mallory and Collier; guards, Capt. Munns, Erick, Hyland, Munsick; centres, Cool and A. D. Williams; halfbacks, Barrett, Philippi, Fritz, Sprague and Taber; quarterbacks, Shuler and Hubbard; and fullbacks, Shelton, Lahr and A. F. Williams.

After breakfast the men were given their liberty until noon, when they had their dinner. Some of the players accepted the invitation of the Boston Athletic Association to use their clubhouse while others went on automobile rides.

About 11 o'clock several of the players went to city hall and shook hands with Mayor Fitzgerald.

After dinner the players were taken to the Stadium for an hour's practise, the Harvard authorities having given the visitors the use of the field for an hour. Coach Sharpe had his regular lineup go through a signal drill and gave his kickers some practise. Following this work the men were given the afternoon to themselves.

Coach Sharpe stated that this year's team is a stronger one than the 1912 eleven and that he expects it to put up a good contest. He does not expect to beat the Crimson team, but hopes to hold them to a low score. He announced that he expected to start the game with the following lineup: Mehaffey, L.; Guyer, L.; Captain Munns, L.; Cool, C.; Hyland, R.; Williamson, R.; O'Hearn, Q.B.; Barrett, L.H.; Fritz, R.H.; Shelton, F.B.

The team was given a great send-off Thursday evening when it left. Fully 3000 students marched to the depot, and for half an hour the station rang with the cheers of the undergraduates.

Before the parade a big mass meeting was held in the university armory, in which the principal addresses were made by Willard Behan '77 and Herbert Reed '09, the football expert. Mr. Reed told the undergraduates that the typical football atmosphere was still lacking at Ithaca, and he called on all the students to work for the team every minute in the game against Harvard.

The Cornell varsity held a short signal drill on Alumni field Thursday afternoon, but was excused early to give the men time to get ready for the trip. Practically all of the squad are in fine condition excepting O'Hearn, Hyland and Mehaffey.

GIANTS BEAT CHICAGO AMERICANS—BONHAM, Tex.—The New York Giants defeated the Chicago Americans here Thursday by the score of 4 to 1. Tetreau pitched for the winners, and Russell of Bonham, who went to the American league from the Texas-Oklahoma league, pitched for Chicago. Russell was presented with a gold watch by local enthusiasts before the game.

LIGHT WORK FOR HARVARD

Coach Shrubbs of the Harvard varsity cross-country team gave his men some light limbering up work today in final preparation for the race with Cornell tomorrow. He announced that H. G. MacLure, one of his best men, would be able to run in the race.

VARDON AND RAY AGAIN VICTORS SEATTLE, Wash.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the English golfers, defeated Robert Johnstone of Seattle and James M. Barnes of Tacoma, 1 up, in a four-handed 36-hole match at the Seattle Golf Club Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS

Chrysanthemum Show

HORTICULTURAL HALL
1st Corps Cadets' Orchestra
OPEN 10 TO 10
ADMISSION 50c
School Children Accompanied by Teachers Admitted Free 10 to 12

ELMENDORF
SYMPHONY HALL
5 FRIDAY EVENINGS 8:15
5 SATURDAY MATINEES 2:15
TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD
Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Nov. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Nov. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Nov. 28, 29, 30
Dec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
COURSE TICKETS \$4, \$2, \$1.50
JAWA
Sale Now Open CLOSING TOMORROW
SINGLE SALE OPENS NEXT MONDAY.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

THE HOME FORUM

BUSY WINGED MANUFACTURERS

FROM 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 creatures all working for one man is what some one writing of honey culture sees. These are Italian bees which are owned in Kansas, in the alfalfa region, and 100 hives are said to have produced seven tons of honey in a single season. The Italian bees are the best for the United States, and the honey made in the alfalfa region is especially good. The bees are all hard at work early in May, and if the season is good they may still be producing honey in September and even October, though of course the chief honey-making time is during the six or seven weeks of the most abundant bloom. It is not unearned praise that calls the bee the busy creature. Bees work as if there were no instant of the summer to be lost. The results of their work in proportion to the actual power of the tiny thing, if reckoned as we say in so many "horsepower," are astounding. They build waxen cells for the honey and carry on the affairs of their colony, raising the young bees with the utmost care, keeping the hive clean and on occasion defending it from intruders. They travel enormous distances in proportion to their size, and they know their way home as birds know it.

Indeed the bee is unique among all the creatures of the wood and field and farm. Is there any other which actually manufactures and stores ready for human use a finished food product? Eggs and milk come nearest to such productivity, but these products lack the apparently self-directed industrial element. If cows could store butter in nicely sealed boxes the comparison would be more complete, or if hens flew back and forth from the lime barrel building eggshells in tiers afterward to be filled with food that would remain unchanged for months. Tiny things that

creep into the hearts of flowers have this amazing manufacturing skill, however. Silkworms weave cocoons, but the raw silk has to be spun. Flowers produce the pollen and nectar that are used by the bees, but no flowering tree or plant, it is said, produces fruit in proportion to its size at the same rate as the bees, whose output is, moreover, a seemingly deliberate and conscious form of manufacture.

"I Shall Find"

I'll not believe the dullard dark,
Nor all the winds that weep.
But I shall find the farthest dream
That kisses me, asleep.
—Josephine Preston Peabody Marks.

Searching Out Folk Songs of America

The movement on foot in one of the southern universities of the United States to collect the folk songs of the South, in collaboration with the Virginia Ballad Society is extremely interesting. The students are to interest their friends and teachers all through the South are to be asked to help. Through such a widespread movement as this a full harvest should result. One version of the ballad will correct or authenticate another and many a forgotten bit of native poetry may be turned up. The movement might indeed be made even broader, for not only are many southern people found in other parts of the country, but the ballads of the whole land are well worth

seeking out. Of course the impulse to song among the people took, in New England, largely the form of hymn singing at the period when the old English ballads were delighting the South, so that New England pioneers did not carry afar many ballads. And yet there are old songs known in New England and elsewhere that might be well worth preserving. There were often, for example, interesting campaign songs. An old song that had "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," for a refrain echoes in the memory, perhaps, of some one who can recall childhood memories of Harrison's campaign. Those who heed the actual songs used by children in their undirected play today hear many an echo of what is really folk singing, tunes and words and games that are passed on from one generation to another, no one knows exactly how.

For Italian Immigrant Education

The Italian Educational League of New York has as its object the giving to adult Italians of instruction needed to develop them as good citizens on their arrival in the United States. It plans to have qualified Italian educators address meetings of Italians in the places where these people congregate and hopes to work in cooperation with the schools. Thoughtful Italians have long felt the need of more definite effort to train Italian parents as well as children when they come to the new world in such a way that they will take better advantage of all the opportunities open to them, especially in the direction of education and citizenship.

MAN'S UNITY WITH GOD, DIVINE GOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE emphatically declares that God is omnipotent goodness and Love, and that man is in unity or at-one-ment with God. This means that man is directly tributary to and inseparable from God, or divine good. On this solid and sure basis Christian Science performs its mighty works—healing and redeeming men and women everywhere from all manner of sickness and sin. On this basis, too, it calls the whole world's attention to the gospel as preached by Christ Jesus and his apostles, and then to the demonstrations made by them as proofs or object lessons of their preaching. Thus is Christian Science restoring or reestablishing primitive Christianity. Thereby is it showing the race that what was possible and practical in Galilee nineteen centuries ago, is possible and practical here and now, and always will be, for

with God, who is "the same yesterday, and today, and forever," "all things are possible."

The Bible very distinctly states that God is good, Love, and All-in-All, and that He made man in His own image and likeness. This makes plain that the real or true man, the man of God's creating, is the image, expression or reflection of his Maker, just as the ray of sunlight is the image or reflection of its source, the sun. It also makes plain that the real or true man ever has been, is, and ever will be, coexistent and coeternal with the Father. Therefore man, as the child of God, is subject to and controlled by God, and God alone. Because man is God's likeness (is like Him), there can belong to man only what belongs to his Maker, namely, undivided and unlimited good and harmony. To this perfect or real man there can be attached no element of that which is denominated evil, sin, sickness, sorrow or death, for "The real man cannot depart from holiness [wholeness]" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 475).

The ideal or true man, depicted in the opening chapter of the Bible and emphasized in Christian Science, is not, however, the so-called mortal or fleshly man who, as Job has said, "is of few days, and full of trouble." Instead he is the immortal or spiritual man, the direct opposite of the carnal or material man. The ideal man is God's man, while the unreal or mortal man is the imitation of God's man, the counterfeit portrayed in the second and succeeding chapters of the Bible. Christian Science makes a sharp distinction between the immortal and the mortal man, and this distinction must be clearly perceived if one would make progress in the study and application of its teachings.

Christian Science says (and proves) that a correct, exact knowledge of God and of the true or spiritual man in God's likeness, will gradually overcome and wipe out the erroneous, illusive, mortal belief that is entirely responsible for the unspiritual, inharmonious and finite matter. This spiritually right knowledge is, in the light of Christian Science, the truth which Jesus declared that men should know and by which they should be made free. It is this same knowledge or understanding which St. Paul laid stress upon, when he said: "Put off concerning the former conversation [put off in thought, speech and action] the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; and . . . put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

The best illustration of man's unity or at-one-ment with God was Christ Jesus. While he was among mortals (and to human sense was partly mortal himself) he exemplified perfectly what is meant by the putting off of "the old man," the

fleshly or material man, and the putting on of "the new man," the immortal or spiritual man, God's reflection. Christ Jesus knew full well that salvation is individual, and that in the ultimate this salvation means the complete overcoming and annihilation of the flesh and all matter, and the giving place "to the spiritual fact by the translation of man and the universe back into Spirit" (Science and Health, p. 209).

Jesus knew that in reality anything which seemed opposed to God and His perfect, harmonious creation, was untenable, untrue—"a liar"—and he knew further that the scientific understanding which he was in possession of had to be reduced to every-day proof in order to be of practical worth. In other words, he knew that the falsity of the mortal, material error or lie had to be made manifest through its uncovering and final destruction, through the breaking of the deep-set illusive belief in aught apart from God, spiritual good. And so in his healing and saving mission on earth the Master established by plain demonstration his understanding of the allness of divine perfection, and the nothingness of material imperfection and discord.

Christian Science points to Christ Jesus as the Wayshower of the race and says that all must take up their cross and follow him in word and in deed if they would win the peace, harmony and reward which he won and said all who believed on (understood) him might win. Declaring, as did the Master, the eternal fact that God, Spirit, Mind, Life, Love is One and All, and that man is God's reflection or expression—and then demonstrating this fact, as did he—this Science makes beautifully

To Unfold

But how may we also conquer? In this world so full of weakness, of failure, of non-achievement, not to say ruin, how may we win? The answer is, "By prayer!" "Going to church?" There we miss the mark. It is to unfold our life as Jesus did. It is to have his childhood: it is to meet the wilderness as did he; it is to be everywhere and forever victor. . . . It is to so keep faith with the Father that we are endued with it, not as a supernatural gift.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

"A Rose Tree"

There was a rose tree grew so high
And white with all its seven roses.
It seemed a cloud 'twixt earth and sky.

There was one rose among the seven
That grew alone on topmost bough
Like a white star caught down from heaven.
—Cora Fabbri.

Outdoor Bed

A device for outdoor sleeping is seen in a bed which is pulled through the side of the house upon a platform outside when the owner wants to sleep out. In the morning the bed may be pushed back into the room, and the head makes the tight door or closure for the opening, even as the foot closes it when the bed is outside.

ABOUT "LIQUID SILVER" MINES

THERE were 17 producing quicksilver mines in California in 1912, and they are one of the principal sources of the metal. Quicksilver is the popular name for mercury, and it is also called in other languages living silver, liquid silver and water silver. This is because it is liquid at an ordinary temperature and solidifies, or as we say, freezes, at about 40 degrees below zero. By far the largest amount of the metal is obtained from cinnabar, and its largest use is in treating gold and silver ores, obtaining them by amalgamation. In California the output in 63 years has amounted to over \$95,000,000. The output of the United States in 1912 was over \$1,000,000 worth. Texas produces a good deal of mercury and Nevada some, while it is found as well in Oregon, Utah and Arizona. The Indians formerly used the

red cinnabar as a pigment, and it was not until 1845 that it began to be worked for commercial purposes in California. It is sent out from the mines in steel flasks or bottles holding 75 pounds, and the smaller works often send it in sheepskin bags. Mercury is unique among all metals in its liquid habit, which is illustrated by its use in thermometers.

Singer's Visit to America

New Yorkers have been reminiscing lately over the famous visit of Henriette Sontag, the Countess of Rossi, who was the guest of a well-known citizen, Marshall Roberts, in 1853. She sang on the occasion of her visit a number of famous operatic airs and finished with "Auld Robin Gray," sung at the request of her host.



(Reproduced by courtesy of Suburban Life Magazine)

AMERICAN COLONIAL DOORWAY

THE interest in the American houses called colonial, though many of them were built after the revolution, usually centers in the doorway. This was often ornamented with flowers and fruits, as a type of hospitality, and with wreaths, as if to celebrate the coming of a heroic guest. Emerson says that it is fitting for households to make preparations for the coming of the stranger. To him every new individual was "an event." He never knew when he might entertain an unexpected angel, and so he tried always to have a welcome ready. In many cases the colonial doorway is all that remains among the outward features to mark the historic status of

the dwelling. The fan light over the door, the Greek pillar-and-portico effect, the knocker and the bell pull—supplemented perhaps by the electric button—are all reminders of the old time, though windows may have been enlarged to admit more light and roofs replaced to get more space. The doorway shown here was chosen by Suburban Life magazine for a contents design and is unusually charming in point of decoration.

Panama Visitors

The Engineering Record gives estimates as follows of the number of visitors to the Panama canal: Visitors in 1910, 1911, 1912 and the first half of 1913 totaled 68,024. Of these 12,316 came in 1910, 15,700 in 1911, 20,964 in 1912, and 18,972 in the first six months of 1913, indicating a greater rate of increase during the current year than in any other period.

SELF-HELP ESSENTIAL TO CULTURE

SELF-HELP is an essential part of true culture. The term culture implies something to be cultivated, and some activity in response to forces working from without. The so-called culture acquired by mere study of dates and facts in a required curriculum, or passive acquiescence in what the lecturer says or the demonstrator brings to pass before his students, is but a shallow imitation. Until this fragmentary information passes through the alembic of the student's own intellectual processes and is understood in its practical relation to his own ideals and to his fellows, it is not productive—neither the flower of excellent character nor the fruit of beneficent deeds is reaped. As culture is a thing of character, and the aim of all culture is fruitfulness, such merely external results forfeit all right to the name.

There are circumstances in which self-help is almost the only help available, and self-culture in its most independent form is then imperative. Never was this so easy as it is now, and in attaining it the society of good books would seem to be the most important aid: such books as companion the reader with great thinkers and doers, with true poets, with those who along one path or another have led humanity a step forward.

Such books are to the earnest reader what it would be to entertain these men of light and leading at his own fireside, or walk and talk with them along the workaday street. Much more than this the books may be to him; for with books there need be no waiting the author's convenience, no missing of him in a throng of equally eager learners. The reading of good books influences in two directions, inward and outward. A man reading of things that are true, pure, just and lovely is gently constrained to look within himself, to see what in his own thinking and acting measures up to the standard thus set; and this process, honestly conducted, leads inevitably to a disinterested looking outward—to that sincere love for one's neighbor that makes directly for true culture.

Attempts to distinguish rigidly between intellectual, moral and spiritual

culture are futile. Whatever deepens the affections increases the capacity; whatever sets free the intellect informs the conduct with virtue. All that is needed is to have the affections placed high enough; then the single aim will bind all endeavors into one.

Neither should the book of human living wherein all must read be misused. In the daily occupation, in the beauty lying all about us, in those intimate experiences with which none may intermeddle, in the earnest thought for another that vaunteth not itself may be found opportunities for self-culture which, if used in the clearest light discernible, will lead along an ever-brightening way toward the end of all culture, even that unselfish usefulness that has forgotten how to live unto itself.

Cost of Shipping Water in Food Products

Another interesting contribution to the discussion of the cost of living is made by the department of agriculture at Washington. Its experts say that over 436,000 tons of water are transported annually in the shipments of corn, and that to this waste of space and freight money is partly due the excessive price of various similar supplies. More than this, the corn, imperfectly dried or not dried at all, deteriorates the faster, so that double loss is involved. Several kinds of food are thus started on the long train journeys containing elements that have to be taken out at the end of the trip, which might far better have been removed before the shipment. If nearly 15,000 freight cars transporting 60,000 pounds each, as the above estimate works out, are sent filled with water that could just as well have been dried out, then those cars might far better have been working elsewhere to carry some of the products that are delayed. Potatoes also should be dried before shipping, these experts say.

Christianity in Business

The man on the street often claims that the church member is insincere. Sometimes the claim is just. When the church member teaches the golden rule to his Sunday school class on Sunday and on Monday lives under the rule of gold, when on Sunday he prays, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done" on bended knee before God and on Monday bows the knee to mammon, the man on the street is justified in finding fault. When the Christian workman steals 10 minutes a day from his boss's time, when the Christian student uses dishonest methods to pass an examination, when the Christian employer withholds from his employees their just earnings, when the Christian contractor puts inferior material in the place of that which is specified, when a Christian lawyer sells [himself] to the side that can pay the most regardless of justice, when the Christian salesman misrepresents his goods in order to effect a sale, the man in the street is justified in questioning the genuineness of such a man's religion.—Asa Z. Hall in Baptist Standard.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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Smallest Printing Office

The smallest printing office in the world is said to be in New York in the smallest building in the world, or this is the claim of a New York paper, perhaps made to offset the talk about bigness that is heard so much in New York. A space 34 inches wide and 16 feet deep between two tall buildings on Fulton street is the place, a Lilliputian retreat that Gulliver would have liked. The store contains a printing plant and the door is 18 inches wide, which does not admit of a great rush of business in or out. The rent for this tiny space per year is \$600.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Novel Plant Effects

When next you purchase a pineapple select one with a rich, well-developed head or stem, and cut this off with a sharp knife so that an inch or two of the fruit is left on it. Plant this in a pot of rich soil, burying it to a depth of several inches, with the stem sticking up. Water the soil thoroughly and put in a warm, dark place until the roots are formed. Within a short time, says the Ladies Home Journal, this head will shoot up and spread into a beautiful fern shape. You will not get pineapples, but you will have a pineapple plant that will look as odd and as pretty as many of the tropical plants admired in green-houses.

A novel indoor-plant effect produced by another lover of flowers was made in this way: In the autumn she searched for a cedar tree with gnarled and crooked branches. It was about five inches in diameter at the base where it was cut off. The top was six feet from the base and several gnarled branches were left on, extending a foot or more from the trunk. The bark was left on the limbs, but all the foliage and small twigs were cleaned off. The bark was rubbed and polished so that it had a clean, fresh look.

Numerous holes were then bored in the trunk and limbs and filled with rich soil. Cactuses, bulbous plants, ferns and other plants were started in these holes. When they had taken root in a dark room the tree was set in the window and securely

fastened there. In a short time the tree was abloom with green leaves and flowering plants; small ferns sprang up from the holes; lily-of-the-valley flowers opened their white heads in the most unexpected places, and the delicate tendrils of the cypress vine drooped and trailed downward. The whole effect was one of beauty and picturesqueness and the cost had been slight.

Picture Puzzle



Seen Hallowe'en.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Magphona.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, October 31, 1913

Demanding a World Armament Truce

THE secretary of the navy of the United States is quoted as saying unqualifiedly that an agreement between the nations looking to the curtailment of naval expenditures "must sooner or later be made." In other words, he is in practical accord with the first lord of the admiralty of Great Britain in holding that the time has come for a truce in warship construction. He might have easily, as have thousands of others, persistently and ably, advocated the suspension of naval expenditures, on moral, ethical, humane, Christian grounds, but he prefers to strike the most vulnerable spot in the materialistic consciousness. The nations must, he says bluntly, reverse their policy with regard to naval construction and expenditure "for economic reasons." "We ourselves," he adds, "are spending about \$140,000,000 annually on our navy and an equal amount on our army, and that is but a bagatelle compared to what the great powers of Europe and Japan are spending, with new vessels superseding and making obsolete all that have been built before."

It is useless to single out any nation for censure in this connection. It is equally useless to ask any single nation to stand alone in resistance to armament. The United States, in common with all the powers, must be prepared for exigencies likely to arise at any moment in a world that is, literally, "armed to the teeth." The first lord of the British admiralty and the secretary of the United States navy are not the only high officials, nor are Great Britain and the United States the only nations, to recognize the terrible drain of armament upon industrial humanity. Everywhere the cost of maintaining armies and navies on a war footing is coming to be regarded as a frightful and a sinful waste. Better still, it is coming to be regarded in the light of a foolish extravagance.

Possibly the nations cannot at this time be bound up in any hard and fast agreement to submit all international disputes to a court of arbitration from which there shall be no appeal; possibly there is no immediate hope of bringing about an agreement among the nations to suspend armament indefinitely; but it would seem as if the time were entirely ripe for an agreement whereby the nations of the earth shall consent, as a beginning, to suspend all naval construction during a reasonable definite period. The civilized world has the assurance of the naval chiefs of two of its greatest powers that such a suspension is feasible. It has the warning from one of them that "unless such an agreement is soon reached every citizen will figuratively be carrying a soldier on his back." The moral force of the world should therefore be brought to bear. If those who are affected most by the armament evil—the plain people of the world—shall uncompromisingly demand a truce in naval construction it must be granted them. Once attained, its extension, periodical or permanent, will be in sight.

THE New York girl who is credited with 125 words a minute on the typewriter for an hour naturally attracted a great deal of attention. It must be remembered that talking 125 words a minute, let alone writing them, would be considerable of a feat for some people.

Probation Considered as a State System

At a complimentary dinner to Edwin Mulready, the Massachusetts deputy probation commissioner, the other evening as a welcome home from a trip to Milan, Italy, whither he was sent by President Wilson as a delegate to the world conference on alcoholism, there cropped out in at least two of the speeches the really central question of the present time as to the method of administering the probation work. Massachusetts was a pioneer in the establishment of probation as a corollary of the corrective system and it has held closely to the original design of making it subsidiary to the courts. Essentially it cannot be regarded as independent. But when the state established a probation commission, the distinct department opened the way to organization of the work in some degree independently. The issue, now seriously considered by the students of the method, is as to whether the appointment of the large force of probation officers should remain in the courts, without interference, or should be transferred to the commission.

A judge of the highest court, who was one of the early upholders of a probation system, in the course of his speech incidentally commented upon the commission's powers as not being so extensive as he thought desirable. Later, one who is in a high position in the police system, took issue, questioning the large authority over appointments by the state through the commission but calling attention to the need of a much larger force when single officers are called upon to guard and to counsel and in a measure to control a hundred or more probationers. Of the need of more of these officers there can be no doubt. Yet the number of officials is secondary; how they shall be chosen and regulated is primary.

There is but one ground for changes in forms of administration, that of a clear showing that the existing form is not working to the best advantage. There are certified cases of poor execution of the probation law. Its purpose is nullified in some jurisdictions. If officers are indifferent to their task, the public misses the benefit the law was designed to supply. A case can easily be made out for the removal from the courts of the selection of the officers if the failures of some are considered sufficient evidence of the need of a new source of authority over them all. Against such removal is the theory that the cooperation of courts and officers is a positive requisite and that it would be put in some peril if there were outside intrusion in the relations between the two. And, further, there is the fact that, as a whole, the system as now constituted is working to get results.

Hardly another problem of the day has closer relation to the people of the state or concerns them more directly. They have a right to demand the highest efficiency in the system. They will be excused for not standing on any point of courtesy, even to the courts. And by this means the question is reduced to one of facts—whether there is all the thoroughness and activity in the present order that it is reasonable to expect.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S speech this week to the southern commercial congress at Mobile was uttered with Mexican conditions specially in mind, but it had its import for the Americas; and until the head of state in a more formal way defines his policy toward the republics of the south this speech will stand as a symbolic, illuminating utterance. The original intention of the Monroe doctrine, so far as it had to do with inter-relations of the Americas, was protective and defensive. As redefined by President Wilson, the fundamental principle remains the same. No more territory is desired by the United States. Its chief concern, as aforesaid, is with an idea and an ideal and not with political dominion or trade, important as each is in its way. Formerly the basis for the doctrine was loyalty to the ideal of republicanism. Today it is solicitude for maintenance of the practice of liberty under law and continuation of constitutional liberty.

Nothing is more striking in President Wilson's address than the immediate relegation by him to a lower plane of consideration of all issues that are pecuniary and all solutions that are formal and legalistic. It is a spiritual bond between the two Americas which primarily he seeks to establish. The persons for whom he has least sympathy and most rebuke are the statesmen who have shared in making so much of latter-day Pan-Americanism take on a commercial, dollars-and-cents aspect. Policies shaped by recipients of concessions from the lesser republics he has scant patience with. The United States is to cast its influence against further subordination of the small nations to the domination of foreign lenders, and this not with the oldest republic acting as a condescending patron of the defenseless but as a genuine friend and equal. The watchword must be "Human rights, national integrity and opportunity as against material interests." The inter-republican relations are to be those of a family devoted to the development of true constitutional liberty. Morality and not expediency is to be the test of conduct.

A discussion of national policy conducted on this plane found its audience, we are glad to say, ready to support the speaker's pacific and constructive purpose. A majority of the delegates at the congress were southerners, of course. The South is likely to gain much from the canal and from establishment of closer fraternal relations with the Spanish-American republics. To have one of its own sons plead for a national policy subordinating the material to the spiritual was fortunate indeed.

Incidentally the informal statement of Mr. Wilson will have some influence abroad. Pan-Americanism becomes increasingly respected precisely in the ratio of its cooperative action for liberty under law.

Ontario's North Country Problem

AS YET the world at large little realizes the wonderful expansion of Canada toward the north. Not to go outside of Ontario, this expansion is of a character to remind one forcibly of what in other days was developed by the United States and the Dominion toward the west. In the thought of the average person on either side of the line Ontario territory still embraces the old colonial counties, and little more. Its western stretch is not often comprehended; there is almost universal ignorance of the new empire that reaches north to the Hudson Bay.

It is somewhat in the nature of a revelation to well-informed Canadians, indeed, to discover through a report of one of the provincial activities, the Library Institute of Ontario, how far outstretched is the territory for the government and guidance of which this single province has assumed responsibility. Only very recent maps will help the student to find some of the places named as public library districts. These are eleven in number and are as follows: Temiskaming, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Manitoulin, Parry Sound, Muskoka, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Patricia. The latter territory, recently added, although comprising 186,000 square miles, will not be found defined in ordinary maps. It is not as yet a large book handler, but the library service is looking after circulation stations as far west as Kenora, formerly Rat Portage, at the foot of the Lake of the Woods, 1154 miles from Toronto. Only the Nipissing district of those in the far north is known by people in general, and this by reason of the mining interests in and around Cobalt and the wonderful lake country near by reserved by the government.

It cannot be long, however, before the great north country of Canada will be known as widely as the Canadian west of today. The opening of the Hudson Bay route to the Atlantic will be certain to create an interest in the silent land that lies far beyond the Nipissing and the Algoma. It is Ontario's problem even now to look to the welfare of the thousands of adventurous and industrious men who are, year by year, encroaching upon what was once supposed to be an uninhabitable territory.

UNLESS the United States Congress shall adjourn in time to allow the members to go home before the beginning of the regular session, a nice question concerning mileage allowance will have to be settled.

A RECENT European traveler in the United States, in recounting his observations, says that he found no young girls in the country. He came across many young women, as he came across many children of the same sex, but the young girl—meaning the girl with the braided hair, swinging her books at the end of a strap, skipping lightheartedly to or from school—was not in evidence, and the conclusion he reaches is that girl children in America develop into young women or young ladies at one jump. It is easy to account for his experience. He probably did not go where the braided-haired schoolgirl is to be found. He sought her in the busy throngs of the city, perhaps, where both the girls and the boys soon throw off their childhood ways and become little men and women.

Notwithstanding the exactions of fashionable and industrial life there are still quarters in even the large cities, to say nothing of the suburbs and small towns and rural communities, where braids are nearly but not quite as common as they ever were. That is, beyond the grammar school age. Style, unfortunately, has crept into the high schools, and many girls who ought to be wearing their hair in braids are wearing it "done up." They are in too great a hurry to

Monroe Doctrine Is Again Defined

be young women. This tendency is stronger in the large cities than elsewhere, and, as a consequence of the complex social life of the day, it is manifested mostly under circumstances that carry an excuse.

With the schoolgirl the abandonment of the braid for the "done up" hair is largely, if not altogether, a matter of choice. It can hardly be claimed to be so in the case of the working girl. She may not find it to be to her advantage to look too girlish. The change from the braid to the coil may be to her a matter of dollars and cents. Perhaps it would be safe to say that it is to the advantage of the average working girl, as things go, to become a young woman as soon as possible. This will largely account for the European visitor's mistake; it does not, however, do more toward the correction of a widespread social mistake than to call attention to it in a new light. All girls are entitled to their braids and to their youth—and to all the innocence and joy that should go with them.

THOSE who imagine that a great deal of unnecessary controversy has arisen over the simple matter of reforming the banking and currency laws would do well to study American history of the period, say between 1815 and 1835.

UNQUESTIONABLY there would be international rejoicing in a world's naval holiday. And there would be even more if matters might be arranged to combine it with a world's military holiday also.

THE representative of the United States department of agriculture who is assisting Providence, R. I., in the matter of establishing a municipal market, has done well in intimating plainly that great changes or great reforms are seldom secured by a community, any more than by a country, without friction. The idea of establishing a market in Providence that will have a tendency from the very start to eliminate the retailer in foodstuffs will necessarily meet with opposition. The agricultural department representative puts it that all projects for the betterment of conditions "are fought by interests that depend for gain on the old and uneconomic methods," and he adds: "When the municipal market is once established, however, there is little trouble, and it can become established if the consumers show reasonable loyalty and good sense."

It might be said that under these conditions a community might readily accomplish any change for its betterment, political or economic. But it is of the greatest importance to communities desiring or entering upon radical changes to understand that the carrying out of these changes successfully cannot be brought about by law or ordinance. The building of a great market house, the adoption of rules to govern its management, the placing of it in charge of competent managers, will not insure its success if the cooperation of the citizenship of the community in the enterprise be lacking.

Many American cities today have great market houses, well stocked and well conducted, but they are doing nothing, or next to nothing, toward changing the old economic methods. They are not municipal markets in the proper acceptance of the term. They are not public markets in the sense that their prime purpose is to serve the public. They are simply conveniences for the wholesaler and the retailer operating under the old system.

The ideal municipal market is an institution that will aim to bring the producer and the consumer into the closest possible contact, to the elimination of all unnecessary middlemen. An essential thing for those promoting it to understand is that if such a system of marketing shall be established it will mean serious disturbance for many who are now middlemen. In time, of course, there will be readjustment, but it is with the interval between disturbance and readjustment in view that the agricultural department representative very wisely calls for loyalty and good sense on the part of the consumer, the consumer often being himself a middleman.

THE satisfying feature of the program adopted by the National Marine League is its educational character. There is no question of greater importance to the United States today than that involved in the movement looking to the restoration of its shipping. Unfortunately, discussions growing out of the consideration of this question have almost invariably in the past taken on extremely partisan hues. For forty years, at least, many earnest people have been striving to divest the subject of extraneous issues and to place the matter in its simplest form before the American people, but the result has not been encouraging. Despite all efforts to prevent it, the question has become more and more entangled in political and economic controversies with which, in reality, it has had no concern. It has apparently only been necessary to broach the subject of American merchant marine rehabilitation in order to provoke attacks based upon irrelevant reasoning. It would seem as if there had long been a deliberate purpose to complicate the question so that it should never have the advantage of free and independent discussion.

The president of the league has presented the present situation clearly. Readers of this newspaper have been frequently informed with regard to the very probable relationship of American commerce to the Panama canal on the completion of that waterway, and this gentleman only reiterates, practically, what the Monitor has said when he remarks that as conditions are now it looks as if the United States had built the Panama canal for every nation in the world except itself; but he touches on a vital point when he says: "Free trade means free selling as well as free buying. This is what so many people forget."

The National Marine League will have accomplished a great service for the country if it shall persist until it succeeds in impressing this fact upon the American people. To sell freely to all the nations of the earth the United States must put itself in a position for doing business equal to that of all the great maritime nations. It should no more think of doing business with the ships of other nations than with the capital of other nations. It will harm no other nation by preserving and promoting and developing legitimate trade for itself. On the contrary, its healthful competitive activity will stimulate the business of all nations. There should be neither partisan politics nor economic prejudice in the discussion of the American shipping question; it is too big a subject to be treated from anything less than a broad national standpoint.

Providence and Its Municipal Mart

Marine League and American Ships

The Girl With the Braid Is Missed